The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 261. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW WARD BASIS: 48,500 PERSONS.

Council Committee on Redistricting Likely to Use Federal Census in Drawing the Lines.

FIRST AND SECOND IN ONE

South Side Would, However, Gain One Municipal Division Through This Proposed System.

NORTH SIDE WOULD LOSE ONE

Thirty-fifth Would Be Added to a Neighboring District and Thus Lose Its Identity.

WORK STILL IN ITS BEGINNINGS.

Chicago is to be redistricted into wards averaging 48,500 residents, according to plans which were considered by the City Council Redistricting committee yesterday. The figures of the federal census, which will be used as a basis for the defining of boundaries, will give that average to the thirty-five new wards.

Consolidation and division of present wards, under the proposed plan, will give one additional to the South Side, take one from the North Side, and leave the West Side with its present number. Use of the federal census will depend upon the possibility of securing the figures by precincts, and the members of the committee will endeavor to secure these from their Congressmen.

Plans for the arrangement of new wards will be made by subcommittees appointed for each division of the city. They will act independently in agreeing upon what merging or dividing of present wards is necessary to bring the average population of each near to the standard of 48,500. If the figures of the school census should be used, as some Democratic members urged upon the committee, the average population for each ward would be raised to 57,500, but this is not likely.

First and Second in One.

The plans for the redistricting of the South Side have been developed further than plans for the West or North Sides. It is intended to consolidate the First and Second Wards into one, with the probable limitation of the new ward to Twenty-second street, instead of its present southern boundary, Twenty-sixth street. With this consolidation the South Side will have an additional ward at its disposal, and the division of the large wards of the city into smaller wards will be made possible.

It is proposed to add the population of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards together and then to divide the two into three wards. By similar division of the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Wards the South Side will have thirteen wards, approximating the average population of 48,500.

Rough Outline of Plan.

The plan would give the number of residents to each ward as follows:

One ward by consolidation of First and Second	52,711
Three wards by division of Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, each	50,000
Three wards by division of Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, each	47,000

The other four wards would stand practically as at present.

The South Side plan has been formulated upon the proposition that the Aldermen of the outlying wards which have not been improved should be relieved of the burden of such a large population. It is held by Alderman Charles Ailing, who is chairman of the Republican members of the committee, that the large populations should be in the wards which have their improvements well in hand.

On the West Side.

West Side plans will include the merging of the Thirty-fifth Ward into one of the adjacent wards. It has been proposed to add its population of 11,795 to that of the Twenty-eighth, which would give a total of 42,808.

The Tenth, with a population of 91,007, would be trimmed and a portion added to smaller wards adjacent.

On the North Side two wards will be combined to reduce the number from seven to six, but the North Side Aldermen have not reached conclusions upon the wards to be merged.

Each Wants His Ward Left Intact.

The obstacle which faces the work of the committee is said not to be political but Aldermanic. Any arrangement of ward boundaries will result in the retiring of some Councilmen. If the new First Ward boundaries be placed at Twenty-second street instead of Twenty-sixth both the Second Ward Aldermen, Eugene R. Pike and William Hale Thompson, will be outside the ward. If they be made at Twenty-sixth there will be no election in the ward. Alderman Coughlin and Alderman Thompson will hold over and Michael Kenna and Alderman Pike will retire. Every Alderman is insisting that his ward be not touched by the committee.

The necessity of immediate action was stated by Judge Carter. After the general elections the law provides for a readjustment of election precincts. The Election commissioners are obliged to undertake their work within ninety days after the election and to complete it before the spring election. If the Council committee splits the wards and precincts with new boundaries after this work has been done it will have to be gone over again. Judge Carter estimated that the expense involved would be between $50,000 and $100,000.

The committee agreed that the needless expenditure should be avoided, and pledged itself to have the new ward limits defined by December if possible.

Public Interest in Question.

Aside from the keen concern felt by the politicians in the proposition to redistrict there is a general public interest in the subject. Many citizens have a local pride in the wards where they have lived all their lives and will regret to see the boundaries changed for sentimental reasons. Other reasons of a practical nature will be advanced by some who have investments likely to be affected by changes of boundaries.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of London Times, said unless powers speedily come to agreement to protect China a world-wide war will ensue.

Reported troops gathering in large numbers from all parts of China at Sian Fu, residence of imperials.

Prince Ching informed State department he is ready to begin peace negotiations.

London papers say powers have accepted Li Hung Chang as negotiator.

FOREIGN.

Election returns in Cuba so far indicate equal strength of Nationalists and Republicans in constitutional convention. No returns from Santiago.

F. W. Reitz, State Secretary of the Transvaal, is said to be coming to United States. Kruger may follow.

Greece regards British proclamation of annexation in the Transvaal as end of south African war.

Ex-King Milan removed his belongings to Vienna and will hereafter live outside of Servia.

Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in carriage accident near Dresden.

British Parliament to be dissolved and new election ordered.

LOCAL.

Lloyd J. Smith took change of venue. Case put on Judge Smith's call for today. Defendant says six Judges, including Smith, are prejudiced.

Mrs. Ernest Buehler died of fright because husband threatened to kill her; husband committed suicide in police station.

Contract for dredging river not awarded by Drainage board because of question as to meaning of specifications.

Superintendent Cooley determined to introduce stenography and commercial arithmetic in high schools.

Acting Chief Clerk Dunton of Union National, in with Forbes in theft of $20,000, missing since Sept. 1.

Traffic to and from Grand Central Station blocked by steamer Curry, stuck in draw of railroad bridge.

President Harper expected to announce today new gift by Rockefeller to University of Chicago.

Albert Olson, 15 years old, fatally stabbed by Richard Novak, 14; result of neighborhood feud.

Coroner's jury found that E. M. Davis, who killed daughter and himself, was insane.

Jury out in Henschiek case; ownership of a hat will convict or acquit prisoner of murder.

Frank Harvey, Italian, robbed of $400 in confidence game by two of his countrymen.

Yesterday's contributions to Galveston fund, $8,009; total, $72,928.

Four-inch pipe traced to boilers of Continental Packing company.

Board of Review finished work. City's income reduced $1,000,000.

Commission will base new ward lines on census figures.

Two women killed by Erie train at Garfield boulevard.

Fall term of court opened with long calendars.

DOMESTIC.

President McKinley's instructions to Philippine commission include the establishment of a civil government in which the natives shall take part so far as they show capacity to do so.

John C. Hayes, son of General Hayes, shot and killed himself in the waiting-room of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Young woman music teacher and young man pupil of Oshkosh, Wis., dispute over authorship of love song.

Five children and one man burned to death in Salvation Army day nursery, Cincinnati.

Witness in Goebel case testified Defendant Howard told him he fired the fatal bullet.

Congressman Hawley of Texas thinks it will require $5,000,000 to relieve Galveston.

Methodist conference at Connersville, Ind., announced appointments.

McKinley returns to Washington today for a few days.

POLITICAL.

Bryan's letter of acceptance assails Dingley law as breeder of trusts; reiterates intent to secure bimetallic standard; advocates arbitration of labor troubles, election of Senators by popular vote, and extension of Monroe doctrine to Philippines.

Bird S. Coler will be a candidate for Mayor of New York in 1901 or for reelection to present office. Reported Hill and Coler had conference with view to forming anti-Tammany society.

Senator Lodge declared New York and all New England States safely Republican. General Keifer says same of Ohio.

Contracts made in New York contain provision for payment in gold in case of Bryan being elected President.

German Democratic State committee opened headquarters at Tremont House, with Henry Raab in charge.

Senator Hanna will address the noon meeting of the Commercial McKinley club, 126 Market street, today.

Senator Hanna gave luncheon for twenty-five leading Republican business men at Union League club.

Roosevelt at Helena, Mont., refuted Bryan's statements that American army is idle.

Regiments of Republican legion in Chicago will parade on Friday night.

Colorado Republicans nominated Frank C. Goudy for Governor.

Yates enthusiastically received in southern Illinois.

Bryan began Kansas tour.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

President Mitchell said 112,000 miners were out yesterday in districts 1, 7, and 9, and more would follow today. Operators say men betray weakness, and predict early end of strike. Strikers not likely to receive much aid from bituminous miners.

Mandel Bros. took out permit for nine story building at Wabash avenue and Madison street, to cost $300,000.

With treasuries depleted and a big strike in progress labor unions regard approach of winter with anxiety.

Illinois Central stockholders will vote on Sept. 26 on proposition to issue $4,000,000 3 per cent gold bonds.

United States Consul at Reichenberg reports great factories in Europe idle owing to overproduction.

Thomas F. Walsh sold Camp Bird mine, Ouray, Colo., to Anglo-American syndicate for $13,000,000.

National Wholesale Druggists' association convenes at Auditorium this morning.

Chicago coal dealers raise prices to $7 a ton, advance of 75 cents.

SPORTING.

National league scores: Boston, 8; Chicago, 1. Boston, 6; Chicago, 4. Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5. Pittsburg, 12; New York, 3.

American league scores: Chicago, 3; Indianapolis, 1. Milwaukee, 4; Cleveland, 1. Kansas City, 2; Buffalo, 1.

National Association of Baseball Clubs organized at Baltimore.

Yale football team took its first practice.

RAILWAY TIEUP CAUSED BY BOAT.

Steamer S. S. Curry Sticks in Draw of Grand Central Depot Bridge and No Trains Can Pass.

DELAY TO THOUSANDS.

Passengers of Three Roads Transferred to and from West Side Over Circuitous Routes by 'Buses.

WORK ON VESSEL IN VAIN.

All trains leaving the Grand Central Depot yesterday afternoon and last night were delayed from thirty minutes to several hours by the wedging of the steamer S. S. Curry into the draw of the railroad bridge. It was shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the steamer, heavily laden with a cargo of grain, taken on at Armour "E" elevator, became wedged between the old Wisconsin Central bridge and the abutment for the new "jackknife" bridge. All efforts to release the boat proved futile. At 3 o'clock this morning it was still fast. The engineers are not sanguine that it can be moved today.

Three large engines of the Baltimore and Ohio road, assisted by several tugs, worked for hours on the steamer, but only succeeded in fastening it more tightly in the draw. The bridge could not be closed and four engines and forty coaches belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago Great Western, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer company are standing idle in the depot. When it was discovered that the boat could not be released, engines and coaches from the yards at Western avenue were sent for and outgoing trains were made up on the west side of the river, near Twelfth street.

The passengers were transferred in omnibuses from the depot to the trains. A circuitous route of nearly one mile was necessary, and the afternoon trains were compelled to leave the city several hours later than their scheduled time. The incoming passengers were taken from the trains to the depot in the omnibuses.

Ten Trains Suffer Delay.

Ten outgoing trains on the three roads were delayed. Five trains bearing passengers to the city arrived after dusk and many persons were loath to leave the cars in the dimly lit railroad yard. Seventeen hundred excursionists from Indiana towns seemed to enjoy the novel experience of being driven down dark inclines and through alleys to find their train.

The center pier of the old railroad bridge was moved back recently to make room for the abutments of the new bridge which is being completed rapidly. The steamer is fast in the west draw, which is forty-eight feet wide. The east draw is much narrower and several large boats in the South Branch of the river are unable to pass. The steamers Frontenac, Susquehanna, and the E. M. Peck have been compelled to tie up until the Curry has been released.

Shortly before midnight the John B. Ketcham attempted to make the passage from the north, but after a few efforts the Captain decided to tie up until daylight.

Will Try a New Plan.

The harbormasters discussed all sorts of plans with the agents of the boat for the release of the Curry, and at last determined to try some immense tackle with tugs hauling on the lines to pull the steamer out of the bridge. Two tugs were ordered for 2 o'clock this morning.

Owing to the peculiar position in which the steamer lay, a piledriver was unable to get near enough to the obstructions to draw the piles and make a wider channel. The plates of the Curry are badly bent by contact with the piling. Several hawsers used by the engines in the effort to draw the boat into deeper water were snapped, and one of the crew narrowly escaped serious injury.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Tuesday fair and slightly warmer, light easterly winds; Wednesday possibly becoming unsettled.

Sun rises at 5:43; sets at 6:06.

Moon rises at 0:43 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **Plans for Redistricting the City. Railroads Blockaded by a Steamer. Women Grade Crossing Victims. Tangle Over a Love Song. Cincinnati Fire Kills Five. Miners' Fight On in Earnest.**

2 **Unions Plan to Care for Idle Labor.**

3 **Galveston Must Have $5,000,000. South Chicago Holds Street Fair. Henschick's Case with Jury. Albert Olson Murdered on Birthday.**

4 **Roosevelt Speaks in Montana. Yates Cheered in South of State. Hanna Entertains Business-Men.**

5 **Sees Danger for World's Peace. Queen Orders New Parliament. Forbes and Dunton Took $20,000.**

6 **Orphans Lose Two Games. New Baseball League Organized. Georgie Beats May Beach.**

7 **Yale Football Men Report. City's Income Reduced. Old-Time Telegraphers Meet.**

8 **Dredging Contract Award Delayed.**

9 **General New York News. Great Factories in Europe Idle. Water Investigation Continues. Bryan's Letter Is Given Out.**

13 **McKinley's Philippine Instructions. Wholesale Druggists Meet. Change of Venue for L. J. Smith.**

16 **New Studies in High Schools.**

Pages.	Pages.
7 Lake Marine.	13 Railroads.
10 Courts.	16 Literature.
11 Commercial.	16 Short Story.
11 Insurance.	16 Fontenoy.
12 Editorial.	16 Society.

THREE DIE ON THE RAILS.

TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD RUN DOWN BY TRAINS.

Aged Widows, Mrs. Sarah Holmes and Mrs. Mary Curran, Struck by an Erie Passenger at the Garfield Boulevard Crossing—Warned by Watchman, but Became Confused—Emil Nachlin, Aged 7, Killed at Twenty-ninth Street and Stewart Avenue.

Two aged women, confused by moving freight cars on an imperfectly protected grade crossing, were killed instantly at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a southbound Erie passenger train at Garfield boulevard. While returning home together from a visit to a sick friend, they disregarded the shouts of a policeman, and also an alarm bell and the lowered gates, and tried to dodge behind one train, to escape another. In doing so they were run down by a third train, whose approach they could not see.

In addition to these women a child was killed at Twenty-ninth street and Stewart avenue by a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train. He was playing on the tracks.

The Dead.

CURRAN, MRS. MARY E., 357 Garfield boulevard, 73 years old; body cut to pieces; died instantly.

HOLMES, MRS. SARAH, 340 Fifty-sixth street, 55 years old; head and chest crushed; died instantly.

WACHLIN, EMIL, aged 7, 2810 Shields avenue; killed by a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at Twenty-ninth street and Stewart avenue; was playing on the tracks; body taken to an undertaking establishment at 2129 Archer avenue.

The tracks on which the two women met death belong to the Western Indiana railroad, and are used by the Chicago and Erie. There are five tracks crossing the boulevard at this point, used by the Erie, the Wabash, the Eastern Illinois, and the Belt Line trains jointly. The crossing is a short distance south of the Erie railroad yards, and trains approaching from the north are partly concealed by a curve. The elevation of these tracks has been fought over in the City Council for years, and still is pending there.

Gates Lowered and Gong Ringing.

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Curran started to cross just as a freight train drew up on one of the middle tracks, and stopped with its caboose 100 feet south of the boulevard. The gates were lowered and the gong on the crossing was ringing, according to eyewitnesses. P. H. Palmer, the Western Indiana policeman stationed at the crossing, claims to have seen the women coming and to have motioned them to turn back.

There are three different sets of gates at the crossing, to correspond with the three driveways of the boulevard, but there is nothing to prevent pedestrians from passing around the gates if they wish to do so. Evidently the two aged women saw a second freight train which was approaching from the north, on the west track, and decided they would have to wait too long. They started south until they were opposite the caboose of the first train, and then they began to run over the tracks.

Step Before Express Train.

Policeman Palmer says he shouted to them to turn back. The two women did not hear him, apparently. Just as they stepped from behind the caboose the New York limited of the Chicago and Erie, running at high speed, came around the curve. The engineer of the train, John Wonderley, saw them step from behind the freight train and blew the whistle, but he was too late. They stepped upon the track directly in front of the train. Mrs. Curran went down underneath the engine, and Mrs. Holmes was struck and thrown far to one side. Both were dead before the train could be stopped.

Policeman Palmer and the members of the train crew were the first to reach the spot where the women were struck. A moment later they were joined by half a dozen employés from the Commonwealth Electric company's offices, which stands close to the crossing. Among these employés were Repair Foreman W. L. Sees and his assistant, B. J. Clements. Mr. Sees had seen the accident from his office windows.

Differ as to Number of Trains.

According to Policeman Palmer, in a story told to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE just after the accident, there were no other trains on the crossing, nor in sight. The Commonwealth Electric company employés, and other persons who saw the accident, tell a different story, however. Both Clements and Foreman Sees, who were watching from the windows, say the crossing was blocked by a freight train, which had stopped, and that the two women evidently saw the southbound freight approaching, but not the passenger, and started to run across, fearing they would be detained too long. Clements and Sees both heard the warning whistle, but were not in a position to say whether the gates were down or the other warnings given. Other eye-witnesses corroborate the story of the policeman and Towerman Weaver as to the warnings.

Immediately following the accident the Englewood Police Station was notified and the bodies were taken to Kenney & Co.'s undertaking rooms at 5438 South Halsted street, where John P. Curran, a son of Mrs. Curran, identified them.

Both Victims Widows.

Mrs. Curran and Mrs. Holmes were both widows. The former had lived in Chicago for thirty-one years and conducted a boarding-house at 357 Garfield boulevard, where her sons, John P. Curran and Sam McCoy, the latter a son by her first husband, lived with her. Mrs. Holmes had lived in in Chicago four years. She has a son, Edward Holmes, who is an electrician for the Illinois Central railroad at Grand Crossing.

Mrs. Holmes was a member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Mission. She and Mrs. Curran attended service there on Sunday night, and during the service the illness of another church member, Mrs. Ball, living in Fifty-fourth court, was announced. It was while returning from a visit to Mrs. Ball, which they had been urged to make by their pastor, the Rev. G. W. Wright, that they were killed.

Demand Protection Outside the City.

At a meeting of the Cook County board yesterday Commissioner Beers took up the question of safer railroad crossings outside the city limits. A resolution was adopted declaring that trains were run at a dangerous speed, and ordering the companies to place flagmen or gates at each highway crossing in the county.

BIG PEARL IN A CLAM SHELL.

Gem Worth $2,000 Found at Winona, Minn.—River Yields Up Others, but None So Large.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A large pearl of exceptional luster was found today in a clam shell, and local jewelers estimate it worth from $1,500 to $2,000. Benjamin F. Dayton was the lucky man. T. J. McNamara recently found a pearl which sold for $200. An offer of $500 for his find has been refused by Mr. Dayton, he wishing to find what the gem is really worth. The pearl is the largest ever seen in this part of the river.

STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES IN MINERS' STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special]—President Mitchell gave out the following statement tonight showing the number of miners who had struck during the day:

"Special reports from agents in the three anthracite coal mining districts where strikes went into effect today show the following:

District No. 1	72,000
District No. 7	10,000
District No. 9	30,000
Total	112,000

"Reports received are to the effect that large numbers of those who went to the mines today will join in the suspension tomorrow.

"We feel confident that the entire number of men employed in and about the coal mines of the anthracite district will be idle in the next few days.

"The men appear determined to continue on strike until their demands for justice have been acceded to.

"The number of men now out on strike exceeds that of any other industrial contest in the history of our country. JOHN MITCHELL,

"President United Mine Workers of America."

New York, Sept. 17.—I do not believe that the strike can last or that it will permanently affect the price of coal in this city. There are 140,000 men who go down to work in the mines of the anthracite coal region. In their recent statement the labor agitators declared that they had but $71,000 in their treasury. This would mean that they can pay each of our men who go out at their order the sum of 50 cents for one day. This will not support a great strike long.

ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, President Delaware and Hudson Coal company.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 17.—Our collieries are in operation with a larger force than ever. We will meet all market orders despite the suspension at Naticoke.

C. B. DOUGHERTY, Director Susquehanna Coal company.

New York, Sept. 17.—The tieup will doubtless last a week, and then the men will begin to get dissatisfied and will want to return to work. The miners have no grievances, and as far as we can learn they have not sufficient resources to carry on a protracted strike. The operators can hold out for at least six months. I think the situation justifies an advance in price.

WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, Director Pennsylvania Coal company.

TWO CLAIM A LOVE SONG.

TEACHER AND PUPIL AT OUTS OVER "I'LL BE ALWAYS NEAR."

Laura L. Harney, Formerly of Chicago, Now School Music Supervisor at Oshkosh, Wis., Declares She Rewrote Henry C. Oak's Words, Added a Stanza and the Chorus, and Composed the Notes—He Publishes the Work, Leaving Her Name Off.

Laura Lucile Harney, who for a time lived in Chicago, and who secured a medal at the World's Fair for her success in a singing contest, has accused Harry C. Oaks of Oshkosh, Wis., of publishing as his own composition a song written by her. The song is entitled "I'll Always Be Near." Miss Harney declares that she rewrote some doggerel prepared by Mr. Oaks and composed all the music, thus making the production essentially hers. He insists he wrote both words and music.

Miss Harney has retained a lawyer and says she will endeavor to have her authorship affirmed in the courts. She also seeks money alleged to be due her from Mr. Oaks for musical instruction.

Mr. Oaks is a minor, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Oaks, Oshkosh candymakers. He declares the song is the product of his own genius.

Words of the Song.

The words are as follows:

In dream I take you from life's cares,
Through life's most happy hours;
I take you from all evil snares,
To earth's most sunny bowers;
In fancy, then, I wander,
Till from touch and sweet caress,
My heart in ecstacy shall thrill,
Ah, words can ne'er express.

CHORUS.

I'll be always near to thee,
I'll be always near;
If you e'er shall call to me,
I will always hear.
Only whisper words of love,
Only call me dear,
Until both have gone above;
I'll be always near.

In waking hours I wander near
Your rose-clad cottage door;
I wander there your voice to hear,
To see thy face once more;
For I'm happy by thy side—
And sad when thou art away,
Ah, come what may, what e'er betide
I love thee, love, always.

How the Song Was Evolved.

Miss Harney is supervisor of music in the public schools of Oshkosh. In addition to her official duties she teaches music to private pupils. Among these was young Oaks. The teacher did what she could to evolve his musical talent. He worked hard, and one day, according to Miss Harney, he shyly submitted to her some verses he had written, and asked her if she would not set them to music. The teacher did not think highly of the poetry, but she took the task in hand. She crossed out a word here and there, and put in one she thought better. She shortened the lines that were too long, and added the necessary feet to those that needed lengthening. Finding inspiration from this polishing process she wrote one entire stanza, and made it second in the song. Then she wrote the chorus. When the words were fixed to suit her Miss Harney composed music to fit.

Young Oaks was delighted. He wanted the work published and sung by an artist of note. Miss Harney called upon her Chicago friends to introduce the piece, and a singer, said to be "Eddie" Foy, was engaged to offer it at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden. Foy's name, by stipulation, was to appear on the printed copies.

Oaks Rushes Into Print.

Oaks, impatient of any delay, wanted the song completed so that it could be arranged for the Arion Orchestra in Oshkosh. Miss Harney accommodated him to that extent, but urged him to wait before attempting to sell the song until she had made a few more technical improvements that would appeal only to a musician. Oaks was in too much of a hurry. He rushed the copy to a printer, and the piece made its appearance.

Miss Harney was greatly surprised when she saw the song in type to discover that her name was wholly omitted from the publication, and that Oaks was claiming the sole authorship, when he had promised to share the honor with her.

Miss Harney will ask the courts to establish both her authorship rights and decree her a portion of the receipts from the sale of the song. She has the original song as presented to her by Oaks, and the testimony of several persons who are familiar with the matter all through.

Miss Harney is the daughter of the late City Clerk, Richard Harney, of Oshkosh. She is a brunette. She has taught music in Chicago, and has given a number of recitals here. Her aim is to sing in grand opera, and she is devoting every energy to that end. When in Chicago she lived at 3802 Lake avenue.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Gros'r Kurfurst.	F. der Grosse.
CHERBOURG		Aller.
CHERBOURG		Deutschland.
GLASGOW	Assyrian	
GLASGOW	City of Rome	
GLASGOW	Lavonia	
GLASGOW	Sarmatian	
NEW YORK	Minnehaha	

CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES.

FIRE IN DAY NURSERY BRINGS DEATH TO FIVE INFANTS.

One Man, Father of Two of the Babies, Also Perishes While Trying to Save His Offspring — Two Attendants, Members of the Salvation Army, Which Conducted the Institution, and Four More of the Inmates Are Dangerously Injured.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Five children and one man dead, two children and two women dying, and five more children in a dangerous condition, is the result of a fire this afternoon in the day nursery of the Salvation Army at 403 East Front street.

The dead are:

HARKINS, JAMES, painter, aged 40 years.
HARKINS, HERBERT, aged 4 years, son of James Harkins.
HARKINS, RHODA, aged 5 months.
WILLIAMS, MAGGIE, aged 3 months.
MULLEN, EDWARD, aged 4 years.
FERRELL, MYRTLE, aged 6.

The injured:

Erickson, Elizabeth, of New York, Salvation army, aged 25; supposedly fatal.
Anderson, Bertha, of Chicago, Salvation army, aged 35; supposedly fatal.
Ayles, Agnes, aged 5 years; supposedly fatal.
Hill, Frank, aged 2 months; serious.
Hill, Albert, aged 3 years; serious.
Benton, Joseph, aged 4 years; serious.

Cremated with His Children.

All of the dead bodies were burned to a crisp, and the charred remains of James Harkins were clasping the bodies of his two children.

The cause of the fire will probably never be known, although it is claimed that it started from a gas jet. The children are infants, left each day by poor women while they are at work. The dead man was the father of two of the babies, and lost his life while trying to save those of his children. The two women are Captains in the Salvation Army, assigned to the nursery.

Building a Ramshackle.

The fire was discovered a few minutes after 5 o'clock. The building is a ramshackle three-story brick, one door east of Broadway, on the south side of Front street. The lower floor is used by the Salvation Army as a meeting place; where services are held each night. The second and third floors are occupied by the day nursery.

Children on Top Floor.

The children are kept on the third floor, where the four rooms are occupied by beds and a washroom. The second floor, also consisting of four rooms, is used as living apartments and offices of the attachés of the nursery, of whom there are three—viz.: Staff Captain Selma C. Erickson, Captain Lillie Lodge, and Captain Anderson. Of the three Miss Erickson and Miss Anderson were in the building at the time, and because of their efforts to save the children in their charge both were fatally burned.

At the headquarters of the Salvation Army in Chicago, the old Princess Rink, it was said last night that there was no Staff Captain Bertha Anderson connected with the army here.

WALTER EDWARDS TAKES LEAVE OF HARLEM AND MAKES NO EXPLANATION.

Village Board of Education Loses Its Secretary — Wife with Three Children Without Support—Friends Believe He Will Return.

Walter Edwards, secretary of the Harlem Board of Education, disappeared from his home on Friday, Aug. 31, and has not since been seen by his family or friends. Mystery surrounds his desertion of home and family. He has been held in high esteem by the citizens of Harlem, who elected him to a place on the village Board of Education. His wife and three small children are left without means of support, but his wife asserts her belief that he will return shortly.

Last spring Edwards secured employment in the County Treasurer's office, but in the latter part of June was released. Every one interested supposed that he was still employed in the County Building. The Town board has not yet selected a successor to Mr. Edwards, for his friends believe he will return. It is thought that, having lost his place in the Treasurer's office and being unable to get work at his trade, that of a painter, Edwards left home to seek employment elsewhere.

Merchants of Burnside have reported to the Grand Crossing police the disappearance of Mrs. Sadie McCoy, who kept a boarding-house for railroad men at 9449 Cottage Grove avenue. The merchants say that she not only left in company with her cook, Frank Freeman, but they claim to have been victimized by her to the extent of $1,000. Silas McCoy, the husband, is a stationary engineer, employed by the Illinois Central railroad. He expresses but little regret at the disappearance of his wife. The Grand Crossing police are now looking for the missing couple

MINERS' FIGHT ON IN EARNEST.

Over 100,000 Men in Anthracite Coal Fields Refuse to Go to Work and General Tie-Up Results.

STRIKERS ALL ORDERLY.

President Mitchell Says He Is Satisfied That Union Ranks Will Gain Strength in Next Few Days.

MEETINGS IN MANY TOWNS.

Operators Assert That Strikers Will Not Be Able to Hold Out for a Week for Lack of Money.

REPORTS FROM THE MINES.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The anthracite coal miners' strike has started in the four great districts which supply practically all the hard coal of the world. President John Mitchell asserts that he has reports showing 112,000 men are out, and that more will join the strikers' ranks tomorrow and Wednesday.

The operators, on the other hand, declare that while many men are out, the United Mine Workers' union has not made the showing it promised, and that the miners cannot hold out a week for lack of funds and because they cannot stop all operations.

Four Great Sections Involved.

The hard coal region is divided into four great districts—the Lackawanna, Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions. In the first two, representing nearly 90,000 men, the tieup is practically complete. Only one mine employing a few hundred men, is being operated, and this the strikers say they hope to close soon.

In the Lehigh region, the situation is a standoff, about 8,000 of the 16,000 mine employés having quit work. Principally because the union has comparatively little strength in the Schuylkill region, the workmen there have no decided grievance, as in other districts, and the strike was not general among the upward of 50,000 men employed.

Indications tonight point to the closing tomorrow of some mines in the last named district that operated today, despite the assertions of officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and other companies operating the region that they will continue their collieries in operation.

With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh Coal company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been devoid of violence.

Exact Numbers Not Known.

The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told, as only estimates of the number of men who did not start work were made today. Reports received by the United Mine Workers' officials from the entire anthracite region were to them satisfactory. In this territory, known as District No. 7, there are 16,000 men employed in and about the mines. Of this number it is conservatively estimated that about 50 per cent, or 8,000 miners, obeyed the order of President Mitchell to quit work. Five thousand of these belong to collieries which did not work at all and the remaining 3,000 to mines which worked short handed.

The district south of this place, known as the South Side, was tied up completely, with the exception of Coleraine, Beaver Meadow, and Carson's washeries. In this territory the United Mine Workers are strong. On the North Side, the upper Lehigh, Milnesville, Ebervale, and Drifton No. 1 collieries, employing about 1,500 men, are shut down. The mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1,200 men, are working full, but every other mine in that big territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Markle mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day with about 65 per cent of their men. On the West Side every colliery started up today minus its union men, except at the Hazle mines, where the union miners went to work in consequence of a misunderstanding.

District Organizers Report.

President Nicholls of District No. 1 arrived here today and made a report to President Mitchell to the effect that the entire Wyoming and Lackawanna districts are tied up completely, with the exception of one small corporation employing 250 men.

National Organizer Harris also came here today from Shamokin and made what President Mitchell designated as an equally satisfactory report of the Schuylkill region.

Public meetings were held tonight at Jeddo, West Hazleton, Harwood, and McAdoo. President Mitchell addressed the West Hazleton and McAdoo gatherings, while Organizer Courtwright spoke at the Harwood meeting.

Hazleton Full of Strikers.

Hazleton today presented an animated appearance. Strikers from all the surrounding mining towns came here early in the day and gathered in groups on the street corners and discussed the situation. It was a most orderly crowd. Around the strike headquarters at the Valley Hotel there was more or less of a crowd of men all day. President Mitchell, who arrived from the West last night, was kept busy all day and evening receiving reports from every section of the region. Messengers bringing information to him from nearby points kept coming regularly.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important point today in the matter of arbitration. It will be remembered that last week the miners employed by G. B. Markle & Co. decided not to strike until the firm had passed upon a set of their own grievances, which differ somewhat from those of the United Mine Workers. The firm has an agreement with its men that if any differences fail of adjustment then the grievances shall be arbitrated. John Markle of the firm yesterday agreed to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia arbitrate the differences if the mediators already decided upon by the firm and the men cannot come to a satisfactory agreement. Mr. Markle gave out an interview to newspaper reporters to this effect and suggested to the reporters that they go see what

President Mitchell would have to say to the proposition, Mr. Markle not caring to be put on record as recognizing the union.

Mitchell's Reply to Markle.

This was done, and after due deliberation Mr. Mitchell replied:

"I regard this as a rather unusual way of conveying the wishes of Mr. Markle, but I wish to say that we intend to ask the men employed by Mr. Markle to cease work. We intend to use all lawful means to induce them to join the strike. This strike is probably different from any other strike in the anthracite region before. If the miners employed by one big company in the anthracite region fail they all fail. They may prove successful in some companies for a brief time, but the rate of wages in the entire anthracite region will get to a certain level. If we succeed at one place and fail at another the low wages must be brought up to meet the high or the higher must come down to meet the low, so that I cannot now and do not propose to officially accept or reject for our organization any proposition for a settlement that is not made either by the company or by some other person to whom they will give authority to act as their representative."

Father Phillips Still Hopes.

Father Phillips, who suggested the idea of having Archbishop Ryan brought in as arbitrator on behalf of the men, would not talk on the decision of President Mitchell, but, in speaking on the subject of an early settlement of the strike, he said:

"There can hardly be anything done for a few days, and it is likely that the nature of the Archbishop's efforts may depend upon the contingency that may arise in the meantime or during the continuance of the strike. I will watch events closely and keep him informed of every opportunity where mediation or intercession can serve to make this strike of brief duration.

"That is about all that can be accomplished or even attempted now that the conflict has begun, unless overtures for arbitration should be made to him, but, of course, that will have to come from both sides agreeing to it.

"It is too early to look for a basis of negotiations or mediation, as the contending forces will probably test each other's strength before deciding on peace or continued war. It is yet hoped that it will be peace."

It is not unlikely that Father Phillips will go to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan this week for the purpose of getting the latter's views on the matter of attempting a settlement, and also to explain the situation fully to his Eminence.

About 100 foreign-speaking miners left Hazleton today for New York, where they will take a steamer for Europe. These men expect a long strike, and rather than remain idle here they preferred to go to their former homes.

Wyoming Valley Closed Up.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 17.—Every mine in the Wyoming Valley, with the exception of one, was closed today by the miners' strike. The exception was the colliery operated by the West End Coal company at Mocanaqua. The men there refused to go out, saying they were satisfied with the present condition of things. The total number of men idle in this valley is a little over 22,000.

When the whistles blew this morning for the commencement of work there were few in sight. The pump men and fan runners were on hand to go to their posts, but miners and laborers were conspicuous for their absence. Some distance from the collieries watchers were stationed. They were there to see if any of the miners intended to go to work. When they found that the men remained away they returned to United Mine Workers' headquarters and reported. By 9 o'clock President Nichols had reports from every mine in the district. They showed that all had closed down, with the exception of the one at Mocanaqua.

Pittston Men Called Off.

Early in the morning it was thought that enough men would be secured to operate one of the collieries of the Pennsylvania company at Pittston, but the union miners were active and succeeded in inducing those who contemplated going to work to return to their homes.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company officials also felt confident that they would be able to put their South Wilkesbarre mine in operation. Everything was ready to start up work, but when 7 o'clock arrived not a dozen men had reported. The company officials say they had promises from a number of men to go to work, but at the last moment they backed out, being unwilling to incur the ill-will of the union miners, who were watching the movements of every man.

Operators Can Get No Men.

The other operators tell the same story. They say many men who had intended to go to work had been intimidated, and rather than run the risk of being mocked at and probably assaulted they remained at home. One operator said this feeling of fear would die out in a few days, and then there would be any number of applicants for work.

A Hungarian who attempted to go to work in the Woodward mine of the Lackawanna company was set upon by some of his countrymen and badly beaten. The attention of the officials of the company has been called to the matter, and they say that tomorrow they will have a number of special officers sworn in to protect those who want to go to work.

Sidney Bryant, an engineer at Bryant's colliery, Luserne Borough, claims while on his way to work he was attacked by foreigners, who pointed a pistol at his head and threatened to shoot him if he did not return home. Not being armed he could offer no resistance and took the advice of his assailants and went home.

Union Meetings at Many Places.

The United Mine Workers held meetings in this city, Plymouth, Pittston, Ashley, Hanover, Port Bowkley, Parsons, and other places today. A large meeting held on the river bank, this city, was addressed by President Nichols of the First District. He told his hearers that he was much encouraged with the outlook and thought that if the others did as well as his the strike would be settled in the men's favor in a short time. The meeting at Pittston tonight brought out a large crowd. The speakers urged the men to stand together and keep away from the works as long as the strike lasted. It was given out at strike headquarters tonight that over 1,000 new men had been added to the membership of the United Mine Workers today. In this city over 400 joined.

The miners here, while they are well pleased with the showing the men of the Wyoming Valley have made, do not like the reports that come from the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. They say that if the men in those districts continue at work it will only make the fight in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys more prolonged, while if all the miners quit work it might bring the operators to terms sooner.

Operators Say Strike Is Weak.

The operators take a rather hopeful view of the situation. They say they do not hope to resume work tomorrow, but point to the fact that a house divided against itself is bound to fall. One operator said:

"There is no reason to believe that the men in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions will be a unit for striking. It is a well known fact that they are not. That being the case, it is only a question of time when the strike will collapse.

"The miners and business-men of the Wyoming region are not going to sit idly by while the business-men and miners of the lower anthracite districts prosper at their expense. As soon as it becomes known that our people are being discriminated against there will be a break and the men here will return to work with a rush."

President Nicholls said tonight when told what the operator had said that the wish was only father to the thought to the coal magnate. He said the men are well organised; far better than the operators ever expected, and that there will be no break in the ranks of the men until they gain their point. The Parrish Coal company had five special deputies sworn in tonight. They will guard the company's property at Buttonwood.

From present indications there will be no mines in the valley in operation tomorrow, and the United Mine Workers will make a strong effort to close the colliery at Mocanaqua.

Shamokin Region All Tied Up.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 17.—The collieries operated by the Mineral, Union, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron companies and by individual operators in the suburbs of this place, and employing between 9,500 and 10,000 men and boys, were completely tied up this morning by the mine workers going on strike.

In the Mount Carmel and Locust Gap districts it is as yet impossible to give the exact number of men on strike, owing to the collieries being widely separated. At the United Mine Workers' headquarters the leaders claim 75 per cent of the men in the above districts did not report for work.

The operators had no figures to give out. They say a large number of men here and between Mount Carmel and Centralia were intimidated by strikers stopping men near and at the collieries and inducing them to go home; that large numbers of strikers remained awake all night in order to argue with men going to work at daybreak.

Several fist fights occurred between strikers and men going to report for duty. The North Franklin colliery, at Trevorton, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, employing between 500 and 600 men, started up, few miners remaining at home.

Fahey Expresses Confidence.

President John Fahey of the Ninth District, United Mine Workers, was seen at local headquarters early today. He was pleased over reports from the various collieries, but was not surprised that such a large number of men had ceased work. He said that before the end of the week all the operations in Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland, and Dauphin Counties will be idle.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said before leaving for Hazleton today there is no doubt as to the final outcome being victory for the men, as the conditions were so extremely bad that any movement on their part would be advantageous, and, inasmuch as the movement is so general, the advantage will be correspondingly great.

View of Operators in New York.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Among representatives of the companies bringing coal to this city there seemed today to be the greatest confidence that the coal strike, which they confess is now on in earnest, would be of short duration. All the large coal companies have offices in this city. All but two collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal company, according to the report received by William V. S. Thorne, a director of the company, were forced to remain idle. At the other eleven collieries men appeared for work, but not in sufficient numbers to make operation possible. In this connection appears the interesting feature of the whole situation.

Whether the operators really believe it or not, they assert positively that the strike will not be a long one. An officer of one of the larger companies said today that the operators expected a general tie up of one week or more and then a great revulsion of feeling on the part of the miners and an anxiety to go to work again.

The mine owners say that the men are not averse in crises like this to taking a vacation of a week, but that the moment they are distressed financially they will be glad to resume.

REPORT MANY MINES WORKING.

Operators in Strike Region Issue Statement of Collieries Not Stopped.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The operators, in a formal statement, declare that conditions throughout the anthracite region today were as follows:

Shamokin region: Mineral Railroad and Mining company—Cameron colliery, working; Luke Fidler colliery, working.

Union Coal company—Pennsylvania colliery, working; Hickory Swamp colliery, working; Hickory Ridge colliery, working; Richards colliery, working; White & White colliery, working.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company—Reliance colliery, working; Alaska colliery, working; Locust Gap colliery, working; Treveston colliery, working; Henry Clay colliery, working; Midvalley colliery, working.

Lykens Valley region: Summit Branch Coal company—Williamstown colliery, working.

Lykens Valley Coal company—Short Mountain colliery, working.

Scuylkill region: Lyttle Coal company—Lyttle colliery, working, every man at his post.

Susquehanna Coal company—William Penn colliery, working.

Philadelphia and Reading coal region: All the collieries of the Reading company in the Schuylkill region are working.

Mahanoy region: Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company—All the collieries of the standing company in the Mahanoy region are working.

Lehigh Valley Coal company—All collieries in Mahanoy region working.

Mill Creek Coal company—Mill Creek, all collieries working.

Lentz, Lilly & Co.—Park place colliery, working.

Lehigh region: Coxe Bros. & Co.—All collieries of Coxe Bros. & Co. working.

Markle & Co.—All places working.

Calvin Pardee—All places working.

Colrain colliery—Working.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company—Audenried colliery, idle.

Lehigh Valley Coal company—Springbrook colliery, idle; Spring Mountain, idle; Hazleton No. 1 working.

C. M. Dodson & Co.—Beaver Brook, idle.

Silverbrook Coal company—Idle.

Lackawanna region: Pennsylvania Coal company—All collieries idle.

D., L. and W.—All collieries idle.

D. and H.—One place reported working.

Wyoming region: West End Coal company—Mocanaqua colliery, working.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company reports the following collieries working with a reduced force: Hollenback, South Wilkesbarre, Stanton, Sugar Notch, Lance, Nottingham, and Wanamie.

Reynolds No. 16 and Maxwell—Idle.

Susquehanna Coal company—Nanticoke, idle; Glen Lyon, idle.

All other collieries in the Wyoming region are reported idle.

T. D. Nichols, President of the First District, said the report of the operators was misleading and that at most of the collieries reported working only a portion of the regular force was at work. The real situation, he said, will not be thoroughly known until tomorrow or Wednesday. He was unable to give out any figures regarding other districts than the Lackawanna and Wyoming.

WILLIAMSTOWN MEN AT WORK.

Lykens and Wiconisco Strikers Trying to Enlist Others Who Have No Grievances.

Harrisburg Pa., Sept. 17.—The striking miners at Lykens and Wiconisco are bringing strong pressure to bear upon the men at Williamstown to join them and thereby suspend the operations of every colliery in the Lykens Valley region. Lykens and Wiconisco refused to support the Williamstown miners when they struck in 1886 against a reduction of wages and the latter now refuse to yield to the demands of the former to quit work.

This is the first strike in the Lykens region in twenty-four years, and every precaution is being taken by the authorities to prevent a clash between the union and non-union men. Sheriff Reiff lives at Lykens and he is prepared for any outbreak which may occur. The breaker at the Lykens colliery was operated today with a small force of boys.

About 1,200 men and boys at Lykens and Wiconisco are affected by the strike. Of these about 600 belong to the United Mine Workers. There are 1,100 mine employés at Williamstown, and only about fifty of these are members of the union.

These collieries have been running full time for many years, and it is claimed the men are better paid than in any other in the anthracite coal fields. Fifty per cent of the men own their own homes and only one-half of 1 per cent of all the mine employés in the region are unnaturalized. These collieries are controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

BITUMINOUS MEN HOLD OFF.

Soft Coal Miners Say They Have No Reason for Assisting Anthracite Strikers.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 17.—Inquiry by telephone among the nearby bituminous coal towns today developed the fact that the anthracite coal strikers will receive little if any help from the region north and west of Altoona.

While it is reported that the representatives of the hard coal men have been in this field agitating a sympathetic strike there is no evidence of the fact in this vicinity.

Messages this morning deny that any such effort is being made in those towns. The bituminous miners at each place say they will not even contribute money to help the Eastern men, as they did not receive a cent from them during the bituminous wage troubles of recent years.

DOLLAR RISE IN COAL PRICE.

Increase in Cost to $6.50 a Ton in New York and Higher Rate Is Expected.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Coal jumped to $6.50 a ton in New York today. How much higher it will go no operator or dealer was willing to venture a prediction. Everything now depends on the duration of the strike.

The present price of $6.50 for red ash coal represents an advance of $1 since last Friday.

This applies to coal for household use, of which it is said that a supply variously estimated at sufficient to last from ten days to three weeks is on hand. Of steam coal there is already a famine, the supply in the vicinity of New York being practically exhausted.

Pea coal, selling a week ago at $1.50 a ton, could hardly be obtained today for $4, and other small sizes, such as buckwheat No. 1 and No. 2, rose in proportion.

KILLS HIMSELF IN THE ASTORIA

Son of General Hayes Commits Suicide in Fashionable Hotel While It Is Crowded with Visitors.

New York, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—John C. Hayes, a son of General "Jack" Hayes, from whose estate he received an income, shot himself dead in the Waldorf-Astoria shortly after midnight this morning while the palm garden and the main dining-room were filled with patrons.

Many who were promenading in the corridors heard the fatal shot and were at a loss to account for it. When the truth became known the corridors were quickly cleared.

Hayes shot himself in one of the waiting rooms of the hotel. As learned later from letters left by Hayes, he had carefully planned the circumstances of his taking off. In these he also told the motive of his desperate act. He wrote that he was in financial difficulties and that his family would benefit by his death. He had taken out two life insurance policies for $2,000 each, and, he said, these would remunerate his wife for his death.

BOAT CAPSIZES; SIX DROWN.

Negro Laborers, Refusing to Wait for the Ferry, Embark in Skiff and Die in Midstream.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17.—Six negroes lost their lives here tonight because they would not wait twenty minutes for a ferryboat. Their names are not known. They were laborers at the Seaboard Air Line terminals across the river from the city. They were in a hurry to reach the city and embarked in a small flat-bottom skiff. When they were in midstream a steamer passed and a swell capsized the boat. The men were thrown into the water, six being drowned.

R. H. M'CORMICK TO LIVE HERE.

Says Renting of House in New York Does Not Mean Permanent Change of Residence.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As several erroneous statements have appeared in the public press within the last few days in regard to moving my place of residence to New York, I desire to say I have no intention of leaving this city, but, for family reasons, I have rented a furnished house in New York City for a few months. Chicago has always been my home and I have no intention to change it. I am proud of this great city and its marvelous growth, and it certainly would be unbecoming any citizen to cast reflections upon it. My remarks were misquoted in such a manner I feel this statement of facts should be presented to the public, and I ask you to do so in the columns of your newspaper. R. HALL MCCORMICK.

OBITUARY.

HENRY C. JACOBS, Chicago, died at his residence, 271 Forty-sixth street, last night of congestion of the lungs. He was born in Centerville Mich., in 1845. Several years before the big fire he came to Chicago, and started in business as a commission merchant. He lost his property, and started anew as a real estate man. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral tomorrow will be private. Burial will be at Oakwoods.

EDWARD J. STEELE, Chicago, the police Lieutenant who died on Sunday night at his home, 30 Rice street, will be buried from the residence at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The services will be in charge of the Masonic lodge and the funeral procession will be led by a platoon of police. Interment will be at Rosehill Cemetery.

VIEWS OF MINERS' HOMES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE DISTRICT.

COAL GOES UP 75 CENTS.

DEALERS NOTIFY CUSTOMERS THAT PRICE IS $7 A TON.

Deny Any Concerted Action in Advancing Figures, but Fail to Explain Coincidence—Declare Famine Not Likely in Chicago—Visible Supply Said to Be 600,000 Tons, or Enough to Last Two Months—No Advance for Jobbers.

Despite the fact that there is no immediate danger of a coal panic, an advance of 75 cents a ton was made in the price of coal yesterday. Apparently by concerted action every dealer in the city posted notices and sent out circulars to their customers, notifying them that the price of small egg, chestnut, and range coal would hereafter be $7 a ton. The price of large egg was fixed at $6.75 a ton. All the dealers deny that there has been any concerted action on their part in fixing the price of coal. They do not explain the coincidence that all should have hit upon the same price.

Chicago coal dealers are still unanimous in declaring that there is but little chance of a coal famine occurring in this city. According to their statement the visible supply of coal for Chicagoans is in the neighborhood of 600,000 tons. Of the visible supply of coal 400,000 tons is now in Chicago. The remaining 200,000 tons is on the way to the city or has been contracted for by Chicago dealers.

This supply ought to last the people of Chicago for at least two months, and as it is not believed by the dealers that there will be any great demand for coal for a month to come it is calculated by them to be sufficient for three months. They believe that the strike will be surely settled by the time the supply has been exhausted.

There has been no advance in the price charged jobbers for the coal they secure from the operators. This price is still $5.25 a ton, and it is believed that it will remain so. In fact, it is doubtful if any of the operators will sell coal to dealers, preferring to deal directly with customers and secure the $1.75 difference in wholesale and retail rates.

The fact that there is no means for jobbers to secure coal is likely to force the price of coal to a still higher figure before the end of the week. Eight dollars a ton is named as the price to which coal may advance. Dealers say that radical advances are not likely to be made, at least for the present.

GASOLINE AND MATCHES FATAL TO WOMAN AND 3-YEAR-OLD CHILD.

Mrs. Carrie Lamb, 180 De Koven Street, Burned by Explosion—Little Chester Gaezer Sets Fire to Himself While Playing.

Two persons were killed by fire on the West Side of the city yesterday afternoon.

GAEZER, CHESTER, aged 3, 976 North Forty-second avenue; set fire to clothing while playing with matches; died soon afterwards.

LAMB, MRS. CARRIE, 34 years old, married, 180 De Koven street; burned about the arms and legs; died at the County Hospital.

Mrs. Lamb was performing her household duties in the kitchen when a gasoline stove exploded. The burning fluid was thrown over her. Her cries for help attracted the neighbors, but before assistance arrived she had been terribly burned.

Little Chester Gaezer had been left at home alone with his sister, 5 years old, the parents having gone to visit a neighbor. The children found some matches and began igniting them. The boy's clothing caught fire, and when the neighbors rushed into the house he had been fatally burned.

DECIDES TO DIE AFTER SPENDING LEGACY BUT FINDS THE WATER COLD.

George E. Anderson Enjoys $6,500 Left by an Uncle in Sweden and Then Jumps Into River at Adams Street, but Seizes Life Preservers.

George E. Anderson, who has been enjoying for the last three weeks a fortune of $6,500 left by an uncle in Sweden, decided to die last night and jumped into the river.

The man found his way under the western approach of the Adams street bridge, and, whistling a tune, jumped into the water.

Policeman James Logan and Bridgetender William Brennan threw life preservers to him. The water was cold and Anderson eagerly seized one of the floats and was rescued. He was taken to 97 Canal street, where he conducts an employment office

SWEARS HOWARD TOLD HIM HE WAS THE ONE WHO SHOT GOVERNOR WM. GOEBEL.

Deputy Sheriff J. W. Stubblefield Makes Oath That Present Defendant in the Celebrated Murder Case Stated He Had Fired the Fatal Bullet.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—James W. Stubblefield, a Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, swore positively this afternoon that James Howard, the Clay County feud leader, had told him that he had killed Senator William Goebel, at Howard's house. The men were intimate friends. Other sensational testimony was offered at Howard's trial today. It is proceeding so rapidly that the commonwealth hopes to rest tomorrow, when Howard will attempt to prove an alibi.

During the day testimony was offered to show that Howard was in the executive building just at the moment of the assassination and not at a hotel, as he claims. Warden Lillard of the State penitentiary saw him come out from the western entrance. Bowman Gaines, a livery stable keeper of Frankfort, also identified Howard as the man whom he saw directly after the shots were fired run down from the Executive building and scale a low wall. Assistant Secretary of State Tandy also saw the man run out, but did not recognize him.

John L. Jones, one of the Knox County soldiers brought to Frankfort in citizens' clothes, whose niece Howard married, said:

"Howard came up to me in the rear of the State grounds where I was assisting in the preparation of breakfast. He slapped me on the back on coming up, and, when I remarked that I understood that Goebel was not hurt, he remarked: 'He is. He was shot by a dead shot.' I met him again after the death of Goebel and he said to me: 'Didn't I tell you that he was shot by a dead shot?'"

"Did he say anything further at that time?" said Attorney Williams.

"Yes; he said that whenever he shot, he shot to kill," responded Jones.

On cross-examination Jones admitted being twice sentenced to twenty years for murder, but said he had not served full time in either case, being pardoned by Governors McCreary and Bradley.

WOMAN MAKES FUTILE SEARCH OF THE LELAND HOTEL FOR HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Burke Is Much Sought For by His Wife, Who Declares He Is with Edward Black, a Guest of the House.

A woman who appeared to be laboring under great nervous strain rushed into the lobby of the Leland Hotel yesterday afternoon and demanded to see her husband, who she said was Mr. Burke. The clerk told her no such man was in the house, but the woman insisted that her husband was visiting Edward Black of Cleveland, O., who was a guest of the house. Mr. Black was not in his room.

"Mrs. Burke" went away and returned an hour later. When told that neither her husband nor Mr. Black had been seen about the hotel she started a search of the house on her own account. She went to the barroom, where her actions attracted considerable attention.

She told the hotel employés her husband had been away from home two days, and she wanted to find him. After waiting for him another hour she left the house.

Mr. Black returned to the hotel alone at 5 o'clock, paid his bill, and departed with his baggage.

WILL FIGHT CATTLE THIEVES.

Frank Rockefeller Leads a Posse Which Promises Battle When the Bold Raiders Are Overtaken.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, has organized an anti-cattle thief society in Kiowa County, Kas., and a posse under his direction is searching the country for raiders. Frank Rockefeller, who owns one of the biggest ranches in the southeast, lately announced his intention of breaking up cattle thieving in that section and backed up his announcement with a reward of $50 for the return of every animal stolen and an additional reward of $200 for the arrest of every thief. Last week Rockefeller's herds were raided and several cattle stolen. The thieves started with their loot towards Oklahoma, whither Rockefeller's posse, heavily armed, is following them.

Two Children Run Over by Wagon.

Elsie Vonnes, 2 years old, 1612 West Thirty-second street, and Eddie Cubert, 3 years old, 3146 Fox street, were severely injured yesterday afternoon by being run over by a wagon belonging to the Gottfried Brewing company. The latter may not live. The wagon was driven by Peter Marze, and he is being held at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station pending the outcome of the children's injuries.

MRS. ERNEST BUEHLER DIES OF FRIGHT FROM HER HUSBAND'S THREAT.

Wife Follows to Grave Man Who Committed Suicide by Pricking Himself with a Needle While in a Cell Pending Outcome of Woman's Case.

Mrs. Florence Buehler died at the County Hospital yesterday because her husband, Ernest Buehler, frightened her. He threatened to kill her. She was so terrified that she fell unconscious in the street, where they were walking at the time.

Afterward Buehler was locked up in the new city police station, where he became despondent and committed suicide by puncturing the artery in his wrist with a pin. The police found him lying on the floor exhausted from the loss of blood and took him to the County Jail Hospital. He again attempted his life in the same manner and died.

Several months ago Mr. and Mrs. Buehler quarreled. She filed a bill for a divorce, but later, repenting, withdrew the suit and they continued to live together. Two weeks ago, when they again quarreled, Buehler threatened to kill her. Mrs. Buehler escaped from the house and started down-town to see her lawyer. She was again attacked on the street by her husband, who brandished a revolver and made threats to take her life.

Mrs. Buehler then fell unconscious. She was taken home at 5220 Maplewood avenue, but there it was found that the furniture of the house had been destroyed, supposedly by the angry husband. She was then taken to the County Hospital, where she remained until her death.

For a time it seemed as if she might recover, although it was evident that the fright had given her a severe shock. A few days ago she was told of her husband's suicide and from that time her condition became worse.

There were no children in the Buehler household, but many relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Buehler live outside the city.

CUPID WINS A VICTORY IN JUSTICE COURT FOR NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.

William O'Brien Foils the Law When Arrested by Wedding Woman Who Swore Out Warrants—Wife Declares She Will Not Prosecute Husband.

A lover's quarrel, a sudden parting in anger, a subsequent issuing of warrants for the man, a hurried marriage, and the final arrest of the groom in the midst of his honeymoon are the events which came to the attention of Justice Dooley in his private court yesterday afternoon. William J. O'Brien, a plumber, is the principal character in the little drama, and he is assisted by his newly wedded wife. Two broad-shouldered constables figure in it, and Justice Dooley's courtroom will be the scene of the closing act on Sept. 19.

Cupid is almost certain to interfere with the wheels of justice. Even should there be a desire to punish O'Brien it will be impossible, as the complainant in the case is his wife. She was formerly Lena Kopp. The couple are now living happily at 3724 Halsted street, and the bride has no desire to send her husband to prison.

O'Brien and the young woman had been keeping company a long time. He had asked for and won her hand. Together they saved their money and waited for the day when they could be made husband and wife. In the meantime, however, there was a lover's quarrel in regard to whose name the furniture should be in. Both claimed ownership of the oil stove, both declared they had purchased the dressing case, and the question of the ownership of a pocketbook containing $15 is said to have been settled by O'Brien's snatching it from Lena and leaving her.

Then came the parting. Miss Kopp took all her troubles to Justice Dooley. She demanded that her lover be arrested, and the necessary papers were issued and given to Constables Powers and Dennin. When the couple met again their troubles were all patched up, and everything seemed lovely until the young woman remembered the warrants.

O'Brien was in a troubled state of mind until Cupid came to the rescue. They would thwart the constables by getting married. A hurried visit to a justice court resulted in the wedding, and their bliss was perfect until yesterday afternoon when the two constables appeared and took O'Brien to Justice Dooley, where he furnished bonds. Mrs. O'Brien declared she would never prosecute the case, and the justice said he believed her.

TWO END LIFE WITH PISTOLS.

Otto Carqueville, a Postoffice Employe, and Franz Mueller, a Butcher, Despondent, Shoot Themselves.

Two Chicago men committed suicide yesterday by shooting themselves. They are:

CARQUEVILLE, OTTO, 58 years old, 382 West Huron street; shot himself through heart; died instantly.

MUELLER, FRANZ, 36 years old, 875 Wieland street; shot penetrated the ear; died instantly.

Carqueville is said to have been despondent for some time. He was employed in the Chicago Postoffice as a printer. He has been connected with that department for several years and has always proved to be an efficient employé. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion.

He arose early yesterday morning as usual and started a fire in the range in his customary manner. He then returned to the bedroom where his wife still slept. He took a revolver from a drawer and fired the shot that pierced his heart. The sound of the shot awakened the wife. She notified the police.

Mueller's body was found shortly after 5 o'clock by Gradkie, who a few minutes before had heard the report of the revolver. The police of the Larrabee Street Station, who were notified, were unable to find any letters of any kind.

Mueller was last seen alive shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Charles Berg, a saloonkeeper, at North avenue and Wells street, with whom he had been drinking. According to Berg, Mueller seemed despondent but he refused to tell the saloonkeeper what ailed him.

Mueller had for the last ten years kept a meat market at 428 North avenue.

Bat in the Eye for Swift.

The cool weather of yesterday drove a number of bats into the dormitory of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. Last night when the policemen sought their beds they drove the bats out. Patrol Sergeant Swift was assisting in the work when one of the bats, blinded by the artificial light, flew into his face and cut the lower lid of his eye.

PLANS TO CARE FOR IDLE LABOR.

Approach of Cold Weather Presents a Problem to Building Trades Council.

NOTHING IN TREASURY.

With Big Strike On and Thousands Unemployed the Situation Is Serious.

FUNDS IN BUT TWO UNIONS.

With the approach of cold weather and the consequent closing of building operations, the question of caring for the members of labor unions who are out of work on account of the labor trouble confronts the Building Trades council. With an empty treasury, a big strike in progress, and no apparent method of raising money, the members of the council realize that the question is an important one. Officers of the council already have begun to think about plans for the care of the idle workmen and their families. Secretary E. A. Davis of the council stated that all it could do would be done, but it was doubtful if much support could be given the members.

Many Have Been Long Idle.

"An early winter will mean much to the workmen who owe allegiance to our council," said Mr. Davis. "Many of them have been without employment the greater portion of the working year and have saved but little with which to care for their families. Their organizations will do what they can for them, but we fear that little support can be given."

In former years the members of the unions belonging to the Building Trades council who have been unable to support themselves during the winter have been the recipients of what is known as "unemployed benefit." None of the unions will be able to pay this benefit this year. At the present time only two unions of the thirty belonging to the Building Trades council have any substantial amount of money in their treasuries. These unions are the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, which has 500 members, and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union, with a membership of 400.

Five Thousand May Need Support.

It is estimated that there will be 5,000 men who will need support during the coming winter. To support these there are probably less than 18,000 men belonging to the unions affiliated with the council.

Following the action taken by the Brickmaker's alliance in regard to the alleged combination between Milwaukee brick manufacturers, bricklayers, and master masons, the Building Material Trades council has declared in favor of the Chicago brickmakers. At a meeting of the Board of Business Agents of the Building Material Trades council resolutions were adopted requesting the Milwaukee Building Trades council to expel members from the council unless they withdraw from the combination which, it is charged, they have formed. The Building Material council took like action.

Few Woodworkers Idle.

Less than 280 members of the Woodworkers' union are now out of work of the 1,100 who went on a strike two weeks ago to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day. The officers of the union declare that all but fourteen mill owners have now signed the eight-hour agreement.

Seven hundred men, 350 of them carpenters, were given employment by the opening of the new repair shops at Pullman yesterday morning.

FROM ST. LOUIS IN AUTOMOBILE

John L. French and H. Edgar French Make a Cross-Country Trip to Attend Chicago Meet.

John L. French and H. Edgar French of St. Louis arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon, after an automobile trip across country lasting several days, to attend the automobile meet to be held in this city beginning today at the Washington Park club grounds. They are stopping at the Victoria.

The trip was marked by interesting incidents, one of which was the puncturing of a tire between St. Louis and Springfield during the first day's run. This necessitated the wrapping of the tire with rope, in which condition the gasoline carriage made the remaining seventy miles into Springfield. That day's run was 176 miles.

"We enjoyed the trip immensely," said J. L. French, "although the roads were indescribably bad most of the way. We made 125 miles from Springfield to Peoria in about eleven hours. Down near Henry, Ill., we found about forty miles of splendid macadam road over which it was a pleasure to ride, but for the greater portion of the trip it was sand varied by stretches of mud road cut up into ruts which made fast travel impossible.

"I expect to compete in the races here, but the carriage which I will use for that purpose I shipped to Chicago by rail."

The Chicago Automobile club headquarters have been opened at the Victoria for the week of the meet in one of the dining-rooms on the ground floor. The headquarters will be made the rallying place for all interested in automobiles in the evening and visitors will be made welcome.

Grape-Nuts.

Bicycle Ice Trip

Dawson to Skagway by Bicycle.

E. P. Leroy, a newspaper correspondent, was the first one to make the trip successfully from Dawson to Skagway, 350 miles over the ice, on a bicycle. He was eight days on the way and encountered one of the heaviest snow-storms of the season. He comments on the universal fact that men in the Arctic climate have scurvy and stomach trouble because of poorly cooked food.

He says when he first went to Alaska he had a good stomach, but it finally gave out; and one day in his search for something that a man without an appetite could eat, he came across some packages of Grape-Nuts food. He knew of the food and its value and was willing to pay ¼ of an ounce of gold dust ($4.00) for one package.

He says: "I can assure you the satisfaction of getting something I could eat and digest without suffering was well worth the price. As soon as it had proven to be just what I wanted, I bought the whole lot, and from that day to this Grape-Nuts food has constituted my chief article of diet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts is quickly picked up as soon as a new lot comes to camp. There is nothing known that gives the miner and frontiersman the strength, with so little volume, as Grape-Nuts food, and it is always ready for use, being perfectly cooked, and can be eaten dry, or with a little cream, milk, or water, hot or cold, just as a man likes. I could not have taken any food that would have carried me through my long journey on the ice so well as Grape-Nuts."

GALVESTON MUST HAVE $5,000,000.

No Smaller Sum Will Give the Stricken City's People a New Start.

THOUSANDS IN POVERTY.

Mayor Jones and Congressman Hawley Say Money and Not Supplies Are Needed.

DEBRIS VANISHES RAPIDLY.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—To put Galveston on her feet will require $5,000,000. Such is the opinion of Congressman Hawley, one of the representative businessmen. This does not mean that the sum mentioned will come anywhere near restoring the city to the condition before the storm. Far from it. Mr. Hawley does not so intend to be understood. He was asked:

"What measure of relief will burn your dead, clean and purify your streets and public places, feed and clothe the living, and place your people where they can be self-sustaining and on the way to regain what has been lost?"

His reply was: "It will take $5,000,000 to relieve Galveston from the distress of the storm. At least that sum will be needed to dispose of the dead, to remove the ruins, and to do what is right for the living. I think that we should not only feed and clothe, but that we ought to have some means to help people who have lost everything to make a start toward the restoration of their homes. To do this will require every dollar of $5,000,000."

There are now on the scene more nurses and physicians than are required. The injured are recovering rapidly from their hurts, which are largely superficial. Many men and women are suffering from severe nervous shock and find it impossible to sleep. Food is coming in by boatload and carload faster than it can be handled, in such generous quantities that no further doubts are entertained about supplies. Relief headquarters in each of the twelve wards deal out supplies to applicants.

Thousands Must Have Relief.

Estimates of the number dependent upon the Relief committees vary. Mayor Jones makes it about 8,000, while other authorities put the number as high as 15,000. In the business center the streets have been cleaned and opened. All buildings still show marks of wind and water, but goods are displayed and business is being transacted.

The city is gradually assuming the bustling ante-flood appearance. The principal streets are now electrically lighted. Stenches no longer assail the nostrils, except in the outside circle of destruction, where much débris still remains untouched. Cremation of the dead is being pushed, but it will be many days before the working parties get out the last of the bodies.

The whole twenty-two miles' length of the island was submerged.

The horrors of the western portion beyond the city limits are just being learned at San Luis. One hundred and eighty-one bodies were buried today. Between twenty and thirty bodies were counted among the piles of the railroad bridge between the island and Virginia Point. In Kinkead's addition about 100 were lost, eighteen in one house.

The farther the men work in the Denver reservoir section the more numerous are the dead. Fires are burning every 300 feet on the beach and along many of the streets.

Mayor Jones on the Situation.

Mayor Walter C. Jones today made a statement of conditions and needs of Galveston people, basing his conclusions on the most reliable information which has come to him. Mayor Jones' statement is as follows:

"It is almost impossible to speak definitely as yet of the needs of our people. We are broke, the majority of us. Galveston must have suffered, in my estimation, based upon all of the reports I have, $20,000,000. We now need money more than anything.

"From the advices I have received I believe the shipments of disinfectants and food supplies now on the way will be sufficient to meet the immediate wants. By the time these are used we shall have regained our transportation facilities and stocks of everything, so that we can use money more advantageously.

"It is impossible to state just how much money has reached us. We have received from the Governor, at Austin, $100,000 in cash. That is from the general fund. Special contributions have come through the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and several other channels. We have between 1,500 and 3,000 men at work searching for bodies, clearing the streets, and burning débris. Of this work, which ought to be done as fast as possible in the interest of the living, there is enough to keep 3,000 employed for forty days, although I believe we shall have the principal streets clear in ten days or two weeks.

At Least $5,000,000 Needed.

"I hesitate to say how much it will take to put Galveston where her people can care for themselves. Certainly $5,000,000 will be a moderate estimate. There is not a building but is damaged, not a house of those left standing but will have to be reroofed, and few that will not need to be straightened on their foundations. If Galveston could get $10,000,000 it would be used judiciously to enable the people to become self-sustaining.

"It is true Galveston is represented as being one of the wealthiest cities of the country. But our rich people had everything here and are crippled. The people of moderate means, who had homes and worked on salaries are, with scarcely an exception, ruined. The class dependent upon labor must be furnished something to do for wages or must suffer.

"Dr. Lord and others, who have been among the people more than I have say there are 8,000 helpless who must be fed and clothed and carried along for some time to come, even after what might be called immediate needs have been met.

"There is no contagious disease and we do not anticipate any. But many are suffering from shock and exposure and from injuries received among the ruins. The City of Galveston, I am convinced, lost fully 5,000 persons. Down the island, outside of the city limits, were scattered between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. From the reports slowly coming in it appears that most of these people lost their lives. The island in the sparsely settled parts seems to have been swept clean of habitations."

Motley Crowd of Soldiers.

The most motley crowd of United States Regulars ever seen at attention lined up before Captain Rafferty today. Battery O, First Artillery, the organization, was battered Battery O. No two men were dressed alike. Parts of uniforms and clothes which bore no semblance to any uniform were barely sufficient to cover nakedness, and in some cases there were bad rents, which showed the bare anatomy on dress parade.

Battery O came out of the storm with a loss of 27 men out of 190 men, a loss seldom sustained in battle. One of these regulars floated fifty-two miles on a door, another was carried on an outhouse across the island, and then across Galveston Bay. The survivors have been barracked in a shattered church since the Sunday after the storm. They will leave in the morning for San Antonio to be outfitted and armed.

The officers and men lost everything and had to get clothes to cover them.

James Stewart of St. Louis has undertaken to see that Captain Benton Kennedy's boys do not suffer. It is believed the grain men of St. Louis will take a personal interest in this case. Captain Kennedy came here from St. Louis, Mo., where he is well known. He was superintendent of Elevator A. His family consisted of his wife, three boys, and sister. A month ago Captain Kennedy bought a nice home and moved into it. When the storm made the house no longer safe he placed Henry and Edwin, little fellows of 15 and 9 on a raft at the door and went back for the others. The raft was carried half a mile and the boys were rescued. Captain Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy and the sisters and one brother were lost.

Big Force Now at Work.

Adjutant General Thomas Scurry said this evening:

"In my opinion the situation is rapidly growing better; the people found themselves dazed and shattered as a result of the storm. While there was an abundance of energy remaining, as might have been naturally expected, a vast amount of it was not concentrated. It has been the policy of this office to concentrate energies. These efforts have been most gratifying. We have a large number of men, possibly 2,000, at work.

"What is most needed for Galveston now is money. Thousands of persons who owned their little homes have had them destroyed. They are now dependent upon the generosity of the outside world and upon the Relief committee to prepare for the rigors of winter and to refurnish their homes with necessities. No man who has not been an eyewitness to the desolation which has swept over this city can have the faintest conception of what it means.

"Galveston lies on an island about a mile wide from north to south, the city covering about six miles of this east and west. Along the southern side for a distance of two to five blocks every house has been absolutely demolished. Such of these unfortunates as were not drowned are now penniless."

Eye-Witness Tells of Storm.

A graphic description of the storm is that given by R. L. Johnson. He said:

"I reached home after wading in water to my neck and made immediate preparations to take my wife and three children where I felt their safety would be assured. The water began to rise so rapidly that in fifteen minutes we were driven to the second floor, and it was then impossible to leave the house. At this time neighbor Kell's house, adjoining mine, went down with husband, wife, and children. Then down avenue S came two small cottages, which struck a telegraph pole and stopped directly in front of my house. I heard children crying and women screaming. The words, 'O God, save me,' I can still hear ringing in my ears.

"Another cottage came sweeping by and carried away the gallery of my house. The Artigan, Henman, and Fennings houses, carrying eighteen persons, floated by, and I could see the struggling forms in the water.

"I was expecting it was our turn next. I kissed my wife and children good-by, and as I did so my oldest boy, a lad of 15, said: 'Father, it is not our time to die.' Then came the piercing scream of a woman, followed by a crash, and another house turned over on its side and was driven past by the wind and flood.

"The current was running like a mill race. The water was already on our second floor, and the waves kept knocking us about until we were completely exhausted. Then the wind went, and the water began to fall. I looked about and could not see a house for two blocks; there was nothing but a flood of water in every direction. In the morning we found our house had been moved about ten feet and deposited upon the sand."

GALVESTON IS AGAIN A PORT.

First Train Will Enter on Friday and Traffic Is Accepted—Steamer at Wharf Taking Cargo.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—"Issue bills of lading to Galveston and through Galveston to other points."

Up and down the International and Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Santa Fé, and their connections the wires are carrying the official information that Galveston will be a terminal, a sure enough port, as soon as the traffic can reach here. The Vice Presidents and General Managers and general agents have mastered the railroad wreck, they have set the time for the running of the first train into Galveston, and that time is Friday, Sept. 21. By that date, according to the engineers, the temporary bridge will be ready for use.

The news that the roads had declared readiness to accept freight for Galveston and through Galveston was circulated late this evening, and was received by businessmen as tidings of great joy. It added greatly to the improvement of spirit. For several days after the storm the prediction was that no trains would enter Galveston under thirty days and that the time might be sixty days.

Equally exhilarating with the action of the railroad men was the action tonight by Secretary Bailey of the Wharf company that exportation of wheat would be resumed tomorrow morning. The machinery of elevator A was started up and was successful. This afternoon the wharf was cleared. A steamship was brought under the spout and loading will begin early in the morning. James Stewart, Mr. Orthwein, and other St. Louis grain men who are here believe that almost the entire stock of wheat caught here by the storm will be saved.

REFUGEES NOW NUMBER 8,000.

Women and Children from Galveston Crowd Trains to the North—Many Remain in Houston.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—The number of persons who have left Galveston, it is now stated at relief headquarters, is over 8,000, of these about 5,000 are now in Houston being cared for. Others have gone on into the interior of the State or to other States. The number coming up on the trains today showed no falling off.

New arrangements made at Galveston enable people to get out without so much red tape and they are taking advantage of the opportunity to do so. Governor Sayers has now taken charge of the relief work here, as well as at other points, and money is being given out where needed, more than provisions and clothing.

The latest list of the dead in the Galveston disaster, revised to date, accounts for 4,078 persons. The source of information is good. None of the persons whose names are printed in the list has been heard from and a great number of names have been furnished by relatives of those dead.

MORE OF GALVESTON'S DEAD.

The following is an additional list of dead from the storm at Galveston:

ALLEN, MRS. KATE.	LOTT, MRS. W. C.
ALLEN, MRS. ALEX.	MARTIN, MISS ANNIE.
ANDERSON, MRS. DORA.	MANLY, JOEN SR.
ANDERSON, MRS. SAM.	M'CAULEY, J.
ANDERSON, NICK.	M'CAULEY, MRS. J.
ANDREI, MRS.	MEYER, TILLIE.
ANLONOVICH, EDDIE.	NEUWILLER, WM.
BAKER, FLORENCE.	NEUWILLER, MRS. W.
BAKER, MRS.	NEWTON, MRS. J. M.
BALDWIN, SALLIE.	OAKLEY, F.
BASTOR, MRS. CLARA.	POLAND, ED.
BOSTFORD, EDWIN.	PRYOR, ED.
BOSTFORD, MRS. E.	PRYOR, MRS. E.
BOSTFORD, KATE.	PATRICK, MARIA.
BRADY, —AND WIFE.	POWERS, CARRIE V.
BRANDUS, FRITZ.	PATTER, C. H.
BRANDUS, MRS. F.	QUINN, MRS. FRANK.
BURNS, MRS.	QUINN, CLAUDE.
BUSHOM, HISOM.	RIPLEY, HENRY.
BOYD, ANDY.	ROBERTS, JOHN T.
BROPHEY, M.	SINKIE, AUG.
CALVERT, GEO. W.	SCHOLEA, RICHARD.
CALVERT, MRS. G.	SCHOLEA, MRS.
CAMPBELL, MRS. EDNA.	SCHOLEA, FRANK.
CAROLINE, MRS. ALICE.	SOMMER, JOE.
CHELES, WILLIAM.	SOMMER, MRS. J.
CHELES, MRS. W.	SPAETER, MRS. FRED.
CHESTER, PAUL.	SPAETER, OTILLA.
CHESTER, MRS. P.	SLAYTON, MRS. CARRIE.
CHRISTIAN, JOHN.	STEER, —.
CRAIN, ANNA M.	STEER, MRS. —.
CRAIN, CHARLES.	STEINBUNK, EDW.
CRAIN, MAGGIE.	STEINBUNK, GEO.
CRAIN, MRS. C. D.	STEINBUNK, ARTHUR.
CARTER, A. J.	SWEIKEL, —.
CARTER, MRS. CELESTE.	STEINFORTH, MRS. EMMA.
DAVIS, E.	STILLMAN, LILY.
DEBNER, WILLIAM.	STEVENS, FRANKIE.
DEBNER, MRS. W.	STEVENS, LEE.
DOHERTY, MRS.	STEWART, MISS LESTER.
DAGERT, MRS.	SWENSON, MRS. MARY M.
FLOEHR, MRS.	SIMONS, TWO CHILDREN.
HOESINGTON, H. A.	TAVENETT, ANTON.
HURT, WALTER.	THOMPSON, MILTON.
HURT, MRS. W.	THOMPSON, —.
IWAN, MRS. A.	THOMPSON, MRS. —.
JONES, JOHN A.	TICKLE, MRS. H. J.
JONES, MRS. A.	TOLD, SUBIE.
JOHNSON, LEONARD.	TORR, T. C.
JOHNSON, MRS. L.	TOOTHACRE, MISS ETTA.
JOUGHIN, TONY.	TOZEN, MRS. G. M.
JONES, E. B.	TOZEN, MISS BELLA.
KAUFMAN, MRS. ELIZA.	WASHINGTON, JOHN.
KELLER, —.	WIEDE, —.
KOLBE, —.	WIEDE, MRS. —.
KLEIMAN, JOE.	WHITE, WILLIE.
KLEIMAN, MRS. J.	WHITE, WALTER.
KROENER, WILL.	WILLIAMS, ED.
KROENER, SOPHIE.	ZICKLER, MRS. FRED.
KROENER, FLORIE.	ZWANSIG, ADOLPH SR.
KUPPER, —.	ZWANSIG, RICHARD.
LARSON, H.	ZWANSIG, HERMAN.
LUCKENBELL, B. E.	
LUCKENBELL, MRS. B. E.	
LOTT, WALKER C.	

SCENE AT STREET FAIR, OPENED IN SOUTH CHICAGO LAST NIGHT.

CONTINUE TO SEND RELIEF

CHICAGOANS' CONTRIBUTIONS REACHING A LARGE SUM.

Total Received During the Day, $8,000—Committee Appointed by Mayor Harrison and Commissioner Reynolds Organizes, Appointing E. G. Keith Treasurer—Assurances That Work Will Continue Till the Destitute City Ceases to Ask for Help.

Previously reported	$64,919
Contributions yesterday	8,009
Total	$72,928

Lapse of time since the Galveston disaster has not decreased the steady flow of contributions by Chicagoans for the relief of the sufferers in Texas. Money contributions from all sources yesterday amounted to $8,009. The fund held by Mayor Harrison was increased by $1,673, contributed mostly by business-men, and assurances were made by many charitable organizations that further contributions would be sent.

Many churches announced their intention of continuing to urge relief. Father F. J. Barry, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago, said the collections in the Catholic churches would amount to $5,000. The contributions of supplies and money made by all the various Catholic churches will be taken to the Holy Name Cathedral today and the list of contributors then will be made known.

Relief Committee in Session.

The committee appointed by Mayor Harrison and Health Commissioner Reynolds to represent the city in soliciting aid met and organized during the day. H. N. Higinbotham was delegated to select a special Executive committee to devise means to provide funds. E. G. Keith was appointed Treasurer. Miss Jane Addams informed the committee that she would be unable to act as a member.

With contributions brought to the Mayor were assurances that the relief work in the City Hall, county buildings, and business-houses would be continued until the appeals from Galveston ceased. The leather dealers, through D. J. Schnadig, contributed $652. The County board, through acting President Wright, contributed $135.

The Ravenswood club informed the Mayor that it had decided to contribute $200 collected by it as the profits of a fair held last week. Part of the money was raised by an auction sale of cucumbers, some of which brought $4.

List of Contributors.

Firms and individuals contributing sums of $25 or more yesterday follow:

Grey, Clark & Engle	$ 50	Fleming H. Revell Co	25
B. D. Eisendrath	25	Man & Miller	25
Tanning Co	25	Mead Cycle Co	25
Fred Ruepling Leather Co	25	Corbitt Railway Printing Co	25
American Hide and Leather Co	100	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	100
Eagle tannery works	25	Henry O. Shepard Co	30
Wilder & Co	25	F. W. Pitkin Co	25
C. C. Wallin & Sons	25	Kuh, Nathan & Co	25
H. Elkan & Co	25	Fischer Co	100
Belles & Rogers	25	D. Kuppenheimer & Co	100
Cahn, Wampold & Co	50	N. Born & Co	100
Ederheimer, Stein & Co	50	Hart, Shaffner & Marx	50
H. M. Marks & Co	50	Lamm & Co	50
L. Loewenstein & Sons	25	E. V. Price & Co	50
Edward Rose & Co	25	Strauss Bros	50
Continental Tailoring Co	25	Edson Keith & Co	100
Clement, Bane & Co	25	E. M. Switzer	25
Chicago Tailoring Co	25	Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church	101
Spitz, Landauer & Co	25	American Cutlery Co	25
L. Abt & Sons	25	Pioneer Paper Stock Co	25
D. S. Stern & Co	25	Assets, Realization Co	25
Murphy & Co	25	Chicago lumbermen	125
Economical Drug Co	25	Employés postal station K	25
Western Salvage Wrecking Co	25	G. E. Watson Co	25
C. A. Burley	25	Mrs. F. W. Morgan	50
A. H. Barber & Co	25	Chicago Butter and Egg board	50
Employés linen department Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co	45		
Sums less than $25			$1,673
Total Mayor's fund			$3,574
County officials and employés			135
Contributed by churches Sunday and announced yesterday			4,000
Total contributed yesterday			$8,009

Car of Furniture to Be Shipped.

A carload of couches, lounges, iron beds, cots, springs, mattresses, and other articles will be shipped to Galveston today by the following manufacturers of Chicago: Karpen Bros., Olbrich & Goelbeck, Simmons Manufacturing company, Sauer, Dwyer & Co., Henry Schomer, Miller, Hall & Son, Heywood Bros. and Wakefield company, Schultz & Hirsch, Charles Emmerich & Co.

The turner societies of Chicago expect to raise a good sum at a festival of gymnastics and song at Sunnyside Park next Sunday afternoon. The affair was planned last night at a meeting of the Chicago turning district officers held at the Schiller Building. Twenty-five German choral societies have offered their services.

A. B. Elford of Chicago has received a letter from friends in North Dakota stating that four of his relatives went to Galveston on an excursion several weeks ago and have not been heard from since. Mr. Elford has telegraphed for definite information.

KAISER EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

Emperor William Sends a Message of Encouragement to the People of Stricken City.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—President McKinley has received the following message of sympathy on the Galveston disaster from Emperor William of Germany:

"Stettin, Sept. 13, 1900.—President of the United States of America, Washington—I wish to convey to your Excellency the expression of my deep felt sympathy with the misfortune that has befallen the town and harbor of Galveston and many other ports of the coast and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane, but the magnitude of the disaster is equaled by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the new world, who, in their long and continued struggle with the adverse forces of nature, have proved themselves to be victorious.

"I sincerely hope that Galveston will rise again to new prosperity. WILLIAM, I. R."

The President's reply is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Sept. 14, 1900.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Wilhelm II., Stettin, Germany—Your Majesty's message of condolence and sympathy is grateful to the American government and people, and in their name, as well as on behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irreparable loss in the Galveston disaster, I thank you most earnestly.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

HELD BY FLOOD THIRTY HOURS.

Walter S. Keenan of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Returns from Galveston.

Walter S. Keenan, General Passenger Agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railroad arrived in Chicago yesterday from Galveston. He was in the general office, which is connected with the Union Depot, at Galveston during the great storm and escaped without injury.

He says the accounts of the Galveston disaster are in no way exaggerated. The débris in some of the streets, he declares, is thirty feet high. He went to his office in the depot building on Saturday morning and was compelled to remain there until Sunday afternoon without a bite to eat.

No one in the depot building was hurt and the damage to the building is not serious. All the windows were broken and the roof of the train shed was blown off.

CHICAGO TRAIN IS UNLOADED.

Relief Supplies Taken Across the Bay to Galveston in Barges—Quick Time Made.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Chicago relief train is now unloading on barges at Clinton, the shipping point on the bayou. The run of 270 miles from Fort Worth to Houston was made at an average speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. On arrival at Houston the train was rushed to Clinton, barges being there to meet it. There were not sufficient barges available to hold the great amount of relief stores which had been sent. But on Sunday afternoon the first cargo was started for Galveston and arrived there this morning.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD EVANSTON GIRL MAKES BURGLAR DROP JEWELS.

Florence Foley Discovers Thief in Residence at 930 Main Street While the Family Is Absent—Compels Him to Disgorge at Point of Revolver.

Florence Foley, 930 Main street, Evanston, displayed rare courage yesterday morning when she forced a sneak thief to empty his pockets of jewelry which he had taken and compelled him to leave the house at the point of a revolver.

Miss Foley, who is only 17 years old, had remained at home for the day from the Evanston High School to watch the house during the absence of the family, the members of which had gone to Chicago. At 10:30 o'clock, while in a rear room on the first floor, she heard some one come in the front door, which had been left open, and ascend the stairs to the next floor. She thought from the heavy tread that it was her father, but looking out from the rear window she saw her father's horse and buggy, and this recalled to her mind the fact that he had told her he would not return until night.

The girl instantly decided that a thief was up-stairs and going into the dining-room she took her father's revolver from a drawer. Quietly ascending the stairs, she went along the hall toward her sister's room, where she heard a slight noise. At the threshold of the room she was confronted by a burly, trampish-looking man. As quickly as she faced him she pointed the revolver at him and ordered him to drop what he had. The thief hesitated a second, and then emptied his pockets of valuable jewelry and trinkets, dropping everything on the floor at is feet. At Miss Foley's order he then held up his hands and preceded her through the hall and down the stairs. As soon as he stepped out the door he made himself scarce.

Miss Foley then locked the door and went up-stairs to replace the trinkets in their usual place. When seen last night she was unconcerned about the matter and said that she had not been frightened and had only done her duty.

"Any girl would have done the same," Miss Foley said, "if her father's house was being robbed, and I do not think it worthy of mention. The would-be thief was the more frightened one of the two. From the way he acted I think he was a pretty poor hand at the business."

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the Village of Wilmette, and an epidemic of the disease is threatened. Seven cases have already been reported, and it is feared that the public schools will have to be closed to prevent the spread of the disease.

William A. Fowler has brought suit in the Circuit Court for $3,000 damages against the People's Gaslight and Coke company for injuries received in an explosion, which he alleges was due to the absence of proper instructions for the safe use of the gas.

Detective Sergeant John Thompson left for Duluth to take charge of R. C. Traver, under arrest there on a fugitive warrant. Traver is wanted in Chicago under an indictment for embezzlement.

The Rev. George B. Laird, who has had charge of the city mission work at the West Division Street Church, has been transferred from the Chicago presbytery to a smaller charge at St. Mary's, O. The Rev. Wilson A. Eisenhart of the Morgan Park Church was transferred to the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky.

STREET FAIR IS OPENED.

WEEK OF CARNIVAL BEGUN AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Midway, Baby Show, and Gorgeous Parades Are Attractions Offered—Street Lined with Booths Which Are Brilliant at Night with Electric Lights—Nearly 100 Business Firms Have Beautiful Displays to Engage the Attention of the Visitor.

"Babies checked free," is prominently displayed upon the posters setting forth the attractions offered to the public at the South Chicago street fair and carnival, which opened last night. A carnival of fun for the visitors and a revival of business for South Chicago merchants is what the projectors of the street fair prophesy for their enterprise.

Almost all of the business-men of South Chicago are represented in the attractive booths which line both sides of South Chicago avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets. At night these booths will be illuminated by electricity supplied by a plant erected on the grounds.

Midway Is a Feature.

The feature of the fair which it is supposed will attract the largest crowds is the midway. This comprises an Oriental theater, German village, a "$50,000" Venetian gondola, in which the visitors are privileged to ride, two animal shows, a baby carousal, spiral stairway, maze, and snake pit. In the latter, "Joco," "who eats 'em alive," will hold forth to the amazement of the spectators. Music, dancing women, and braying donkeys will serve to enliven the festival of fun.

Nearly a hundred business firms of South Chicago have fitted up booths for the fair. These present a maze of bright colors, to attract the attention of visitors. Among the firms which have produced particularly good effects are Campbell & Co., jewelers, who have erected a $500 building, in which they display $5,000 worth of goods; E. C. Sumerville & Co., clothiers; the Continental Shoe company; Charles Gnuskey, tinsmith; and the Anderson Tailoring company.

Tuesday will be Pythian day. All of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Korassan of Cook County have been invited. At 7:30 in the evening a reception to the knights will be held, and at 10 o'clock there will be a display of fireworks, in which several of the pieces will represent emblems of the order.

Baby Show with Prizes.

Wednesday is dedicated to the babies. The principal event of the day will be the baby show, at which all the entries will compete for prizes. Here "the sweetest baby" and "the fattest baby," the "baby having the most hair" and the "baby having the least hair" will be awarded a prize, while the "finest twins" can compete singly or in a bunch for baby honors.

All of the different lodges and societies of South Chicago are invited to attend the street fair on Thursday night. A banner will be presented to the organization having the largest percentage of its membership present.

Saturday Set Aside for Labor.

Saturday will be Labor day. A large attendance from the labor unions of South Chicago is expected. In the evening T. J. Shaffe, President of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers, and other local labor leaders will make addresses.

This fair is being held under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias of the Nineteenth District of Chicago, consisting of nine lodges, and the South Side Improvement association. E. C. Summerfield, department grand chancellor, is the President of the carnival, and John G. Scorer of Peerless Lodge 194 the general manager. The other officers are: William McLaren, Vice President; A. E. Anderson, Treasurer, and D. M. Henderson, Secretary.

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Harry Featherstone, William Law, and James Davis Subjects of True Bills on Charge of Robbery.

An indictment was returned by the grand jury yesterday against Harry Featherstone, William Law, and James Davis, charging them with robbery. The complaining witness was Randolph Graden, who came to Chicago during the recent Grand Army encampment. He met three strangers and they relieved him of $50. Featherstone is well known to the police on the North Side, though he has always escaped conviction heretofore when arrested by them.

The grand jurors came upon an almost forgotten statute, and as a result a "true bill" was voted against Michael Jandlillie on the charge of employing children under the age of 14 years to beg in the streets. The defendant was arrested some time ago by the Hyde Park police, and evidence was introduced by the Humane society to show that he had been sending his daughters, Josephine and Camilla, aged 9 and 11 years, respectively, into the streets to beg.

Representatives of the Hyde Park Protective association consulted with Assistant State's Attorney Sprogle, and an arrangement was made to present charges against alleged keepers of "blind pigs" at Wednesday's session of the grand jury.

RIVAL INDIAN SUITORS FIGHT.

Four Braves Strive for Chief's Daughter's Hand and Kill Each Other—Girl Then Commits Suicide.

Fort Meyers, Fla., Sept. 17.—A runner from the Seminole camp at Turtle Mound reports that in a big sun dance four Seminole braves had a bloody fight, all wanting to marry the chief's daughter. All four were killed. The girl then drowned herself from grief for one of the dead braves.

FATE WITH JURY AND HAT

GEORGE HENSCHICK'S CASE GIVEN TO THE TWELVE MEN.

If They Decide He Owns Derby Found by Murdered Sergeant O'Connell Conviction Will Follow—Otherwise Defendant Will Be Acquitted—Judge Holdom Goes Home After Waiting in Vain Till 9 O'clock for a Verdict—Attorneys for Defense Hopeful.

At midnight last night the jury in the case of George Henschick, who is charged with the murder of Police Sergeant Timothy S. O'Connell, was locked up in the Criminal Court deliberating on a verdict. The evidence against Henschick, which depends chiefly on the ownership of an old derby hat, was placed in the hands of the jury at 6:30 o'clock. Judge Holdom, who had been hearing the case for the last week, waited until late in the evening for the jury to return. At 9 o'clock, no decision being reached, he ordered the jurymen locked up for the night and went home. If the jury agrees, the verdict will be received on the opening of court this morning.

It was rumored during the evening that several ballots had been cast, each standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning all was quiet in the jury-room, the jurors apparently having gone to sleep.

On the retirement of the jury to deliberate Henschick went back to his cell with evident hope that his defense against the circumstantial evidence would win him liberty. The defense had brought the evidence against the prisoner down to the question of whether or not an old hat found near the body of the sergeant was that of Henschick.

Murderer Drops His Hat.

Sergeant O'Connell was murdered on the night of April 29. His body was found on the Eighteenth street viaduct. Marks of a scuffle in the mud near the body indicated that O'Connell had attempted to defend himself again his assailant, who was thought to have been a robber. The approach of pedestrians is supposed to have scared away the murderer, who in his haste to escape dropped his hat.

Henschick's arrest several days after the murder and his trial during the last week was argued by the defense as being on evidence purely circumstantial. Henschick's friends admitted that he had worn such a hat previous to the murder, but when arrested Henschick had none.

Search of Suspect's Home.

When the police searched Henschick's home at 3358 South Hoyne avenue they failed to find a derby. When the hat was tried on Henschick before the jury the defense claimed it was too small for him. The State claimed this was because the prisoner had allowed his hair to grow unusually long. Henschick's counsel, however, claimed that the prisoner had his hair cut twice since his arrest.

In addition to the hat other evidence was offered by the prosecution.

Shortly after the shooting of O'Connell, Frank Hutz, a laborer who lives near the viaduct, saw a man bareheaded run past his house. He testified that Henschick looked like the man.

Joe Cronin, Austin Keating, and Frank Lindauer, former companions of the prisoner, testified that they met Henschick after the shooting in an alley near Sixteenth street and the Burlington track greatly excited. He said:

"I had trouble with a fellow and had to give it to him."

Henschick had no hat and Lindauer gave him an old hat. The police brought into court a revolver found hidden in Henschick's home, which bore evidence of having been used recently.

Defense an Alibi.

Henschick's defense was an alibi sworn to by his relatives and friends that he was at home the night of the murder.

State's Attorney Benjamin M. Smith made the opening and closing arguments for the State, while Attorneys Kelly, Horgan, and Stack defended the prisoner. The arguments occupied the court's attention all day. The reading of the court's instruction consumed forty minutes.

FRANK HARVEY, ITALIAN, TRUSTS COUNTRYMEN AND IS ROBBED OF $400.

At the Request of Two Strangers He Places Money in a Valise, to Be Left in His Custody, and Later Finds It Gone.

Frank Harvey, an Italian living at 68 Polk street, met two of his countrymen in Michigan avenue yesterday morning while on his way to deposit $400, representing the savings of many months, in a bank. Now he mourns the loss of the money, while Tony Davis, one of the men alleged to have secured it from him, is confined in a cell at detective headquarters. Detective Sergeants Burke and Fitzgerald of Captain Colleran's office are searching for stranger No. 2.

Early yesterday morning Harvey left his home with the money in his possession, his destination being a down-town bank. While walking north in Michigan avenue he was accosted by a stranger who spoke the Italian language fluently. The stranger informed Harvey that the valise he carried contained several thousand dollars.

During the conversation a third Italian, an apparent stranger to both, made his apperance. He also had a large roll of greenbacks. Hrvey remarked that he also had a lrge sum of money, and then, at the suggestion of one of the strangers, it was decided to deposit all the money in the valise carried by stranger No. 1 and give it into the custody of Harvey until called for.

The trio walked toward State street and were seen by Detective Sergeants Burke and Fitzgerald to board a street car. The actions of the men had aroused the suspicions of the officers, and they followed them. After riding a block Harvey left the car, taking the valise with him. Detective Burke followed Harvey to Polk street, near Sherman street, where he entered the railroad yards. Drawing a knife he cut open the valise, and when Burke approached was weeping over a roll of paper covered with a green wrapper resembling United States currency.

In the meantime Detective Fitzgerald had arrested Davis. Later identified by the victim. When searched $10 in $1 bills were found in his possession.

At the Bureau of Identification in the Harrison Street Police Station Davis was taken later, his picture, [illegible] that of his companion, was discovered, it was learned that the men were arrested a week ago by the Desplaines street police as suspicious characters, but were subsequently released.

CONSIDER MAIL TUBE IDEA.

Committee Appointed by Postoffice Department Listens to Inventor Batcheller All Evening.

The first meeting of the local committee appointed by the Postoffice department at Washington to investigate the question of establishing pneumatic tube service in the large cities was held in Postmaster Gordon's office last evening. Inventor Batcheller explained his system. As planned the system would connect the main station and substations and might embrace large business houses. No action was taken. Postmaster Gordon said it may take thirty or sixty days before a report is ready.

Black & Tan

—"The American Porter"—The name describes the color, but only one who has tasted it can describe the flavor. The perfect production of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association.

BOY SLAIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Albert Olson Fatally Stabbed by Richard Novak During a Quarrel.

END OF JUVENILE FEUD.

Victim a Lad of Fifteen Years, While His Slayer Is Only Fourteen.

NEWS KEPT FROM MOTHER.

In a schoolboys' quarrel yesterday afternoon Richard Novack, 14 years old, 59 West Fourteenth place, stabbed and killed Albert Olson, 65 West Fourteenth place, who was celebrating his fifteenth birthday. The fight occurred in a hallway between the two houses at 5:30 o'clock. Olson lived two hours after he was assaulted. Novack was discovered in the basement of his father's house, after he had been in hiding for two hours. He is locked up at the Maxwell Street Police Station.

Result of Boyish Feud.

For several weeks a feud had existed between the two boys and their friends. Almost every day the fight would be renewed, until finally all the boys in the neighborhood had taken sides. The Novack family came into the neighborhood about five months ago. Before they were fairly settled the two boys had begun their quarrel, which terminated fatally last night.

Olson attended the Washburn School, Fourteenth and Jefferson streets. After school hours he sold papers about the street corners. Novack had not entered school this fall, but was helping Simon Otosoaitch, a peddler living at 52 Barber street. The boys met last evening, and Novack claims that the Olson boy hit him on the head with a stone. Both then ran into the hallway. In an instant persons saw Olson run into the street with his hands clasped over his heart. Novack disappeared.

Falls Unconscious in Street.

Still holding his side, Olson started for a drug store near Jefferson and Fourteenth streets. When almost at the corner he turned as if he intended to go to his home. Then he staggered and fell in the street unconscious.

Detective James Eagan of the Maxwell Street Station was one of the first to reach him. He called a patrol wagon and the boy was taken to the County Hospital. The surgeons said at once that he was mortally wounded. One cut was found over his heart. At 7:30 o'clock he died, a few minutes after his father had reached his side.

Detectives Eagan and Keefe searched the Novack house for the young murderer, but were told that he had not come home. They were told that he had run towards Canal street. No trace was found of him, and the detectives returned to the house and made a complete search, again. In a coal scuttle they found a broken knife blade covered with blood. The boy was finally found hidden in the basement. He was taken to the police station.

His mother called at the station last night to talk to her son, who did not know that Olson was dead.

Keep News from Mother.

The dead boy is the son of a carpenter, whose name also is Albert Olson. The mother, who has been an invalid for the last year and a half, was alone for some time last night with her 12-year-old daughter, Minnie, who answered all knocks at the door.

"Please don't tell mamma anything about it," she begged. "Mamma has been sick and we are afraid for her to know about it tonight, for it will make her so much worse.

"The reason that my brother was fighting with the Novack boy was because he was so mean to all the children around here."

No one saw the blow struck. Several persons were on the street and saw the boys run into the hall. A 7-year-old brother of the Novack boy was nearest to the scene, but he could not tell where his brother ran after he had stabbed the Olson boy.

Strange Incident of Case.

While Captain Wheeler was awaiting the return of

ARMY NOT IDLE, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Bryan's Statement Regarding the American Soldiers Declared False.

INSULT TO THE HEROES.

Big Crowd at Helena., Mont, Welcomes the Nominee for the Vice Presidency.

MANY SPEECHES ARE MADE.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Helena, Mont., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt's train arrived at Helena at 7 o'clock this evening. The Governor's party was met at the depot by the McKinley and Roosevelt club and 8,000 persons. The club burned a great quantity of red fire, and a torchlight procession led the way up-town.

The Governor spoke in the auditorium, which has a capacity for seating 1,500, but fully 3,000 crowded the building, filling the aisles and lining up against the walls. An overflow meeting was held in Mings' Opera-House, where the Governor addressed a gathering of 1,800.

At the auditorium Senator Carter presided. Governor Roosevelt said:

"In a recent speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is represented to have spoken as follows: 'Can 100,000 soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No. But the fact that a people like ours permit this bodes no good to American institutions. If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do, what are we coming to?'

"If it were not for Mr. Bryan's other utterances on the subject it would seem absolutely impossible that this statement could have been correctly reported.

American Army Not Idle.

"A hundred thousand soldiers in idleness, think of those words being spoken by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; of the men who have passed a year of such grinding toil and desperate fighting in the Philippines that we here can form no conception of all that they have dared and risked and endured.

"They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn until darkness, through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and how they could, eating what they could get or going without, facing death by bullet at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves, and if wounded and left behind facing what was infinitely worse than death—the most dreadful torture.

"With what patient, uncomplaining, unflinching, never-weary courage they have done all this and have made not only America, but all mankind their debtors; and their reward is that the mean representative of one of the two great parties sneers at them as walking about in idleness.

"Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness; Liscum no longer walks about in idleness; Reilly no longer walks about in idleness.

Dead Should Not Be Slandered.

"Many an officer, many a soldier rests forever in peace—peace because his life of toil and effort for his country has come to the kind of end which should at least secure freedom from slight or slander both for the valiant dead and for the no less valiant living.

"Idleness! Was Leonard Wood idle when for the first time in 300 years he cleaned a Spanish city? Was he idle when he fed and clothed and schooled the child of the reconcentrado? Was he idle when he lifted into active labor the man sunk into shiftless apathy by centuries of Spanish tyranny? Was he idle when he started him with long strides on the path of self-government?

"Was Chaffee idle when eagerly obeying the President's command he led the march towards the Forbidden City? Was the boy Titus idle when, springing lightly from the ranks he planted on the walls of an immemorial despotism the flag which stood for rescue and for freedom?

"Idleness? Such idleness is of the kind that plain men call heroism, and thrice happy is the country who can command it."

Busy Day for the Nominee.

This was a busy day for Governor Roosevelt, who from early morning was on the go. He stopped at many towns, everywhere meeting with a warm reception.

"Well, Governor, but how about the currency question and the tariff?"

"I stand for the Republican platform, a gold standard and a protective tariff."

The above question was put to Colonel Roosevelt at Big Timber this morning and the answer was given straight from the shoulder by the Governor as he stood with one foot on the step of his car preparing to get aboard, after having finished his speech. The questioner was a man in a blanket coat, and he had listened to the Governor's speech in the freight depot at Big Timber and had followed him to the train.

First Speech at 8 O'Clock.

The Governor began an early day in Montana by speaking at Billings at 8 o'clock this morning. A special train from Butte brought in 2,000 people and the famous Alice Band. This band accompanied the Governor's train to Helena.

Senator Allen, the Populist, of Nebraska, who was in Billings on a tour of recreation before opening the campaign for Bryan in eastern Nebraska, sat on the speaker's stand at the invitation of Senator Carter. Senator Allen said that he was not seeking "religion but wanted to be friendly."

After a parade of the town and a public reception Governor Roosevelt addressed the crowd, composed of all of Billings' population and many out-of-town delegations, from a stand in the public square.

Draws the Deadly Parallel.

Governor Roosevelt said in part:

"In 1803 the title to Montana rested in the hands of Spain, and the title was Spain's just as much as the title of the Philippines was. Then Spain, distrusting the movement westward of our people, and fearing that it would be unable to withstand the push of the sinewy shoulders of our people, and wishing to interpose between us and Oregon, Mexico, and what are now the States of California, Colorado, and Texas a formidable barrier, passed the country over to the great Napoleon, then at the height of his power.

"Then, as now, there were people who objected to the nation expanding and to the nation's stretching westward. Then, as now, there were people who distrusted the genius of the nation, but the general feeling was so strong that it forced the hands of our own statesmen, and compelled the great Napoleon to sell us, under the name of Louisiana, all that vast tract of land known as the Louisiana purchase.

Early Anti-Expansionists.

"We paid for it just exactly as we have paid for the Philippines. We paid $15,000,000 and we concluded a treaty with France, and not with the inhabitants of the territory."

Livingston, the point where the Northern Pacific enters the Rocky Mountains, was reached at noon, and the Governor spoke on a stand in the little square, where the grass was as soft and green as that of any lawn in Chicago.

There was little cheering. These people of the mountains learn the trick of silence from the hills and gorges. "There is more in the handshake of one of these men than in the courtier's greeting of a King," said the Governor.

Ex-Senator Wilson, who is with the Governor's party, also spoke here. When he alluded to Bryan's change of front on the money question, his having shifted it to the rear for his bogie of imperialism, half a dozen men hooted and denied the charge.

YATES WINS MANY VOTES.

COUNTIES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WELCOME THE CANDIDATE.

Enthusiastic Crowds at Every Station Cheer the Republican Nominee for Governor—Impromptu Rallies Bring Out Throngs to Hear Speeches on Issues of the Day—Big Meeting at Olney—Children Gather at Depots to Wish the Judge Good Luck.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Olney, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The events of this day prove conclusively that southern Illinois is ablaze for the Republican ticket. Every little town and every big town and every hamlet has turned out hundreds of voters to greet Judge Yates and his party. Tonight's meeting here was a wonderful demonstration.

At Danville, early this morning, 150 members of the Yates club appeared in uniform with Congressman Joseph Cannon at their head, and escorted him through the city. The afternoon meeting at Mass Hall, Clark County, was an unqualified success. At the little Town of Casey, where a ten-minute stop was made, a meeting was arranged on the spur of the moment. The business houses along the principal streets were handsomely draped with colors, the marching club and the band turned out, and never did a political speaker address a more enthusiastic meeting than did Judge Yates.

W. R. Payne of Chicago assisted the nominee today, and his efforts were roundly applauded, too. A significant feature of the candidate's visit to some of these little towns also developed was the fact that hundreds of little boys and girls had gathered around the railway station in anticipation of the train on which Judge Yates was coming. They clustered around him by the score, insisting on shaking hands with him, and in their childish, but none the less heartfelt way, wishing him good luck and expressing the hope that he would "get elected."

Clark County Enthusiastic.

Clark County will do better for the Republican ticket this year than it ever did before, and even Jasper, the Democratic stronghold of Illinois, will undoubtedly show accessions to the Republican column.

At the little Town of Willow Hill 400 persons gathered at the station. The Willow Hill band was on hand with bright instruments and a new brass drum. Judge Yates stopped only a few minutes, not long enough to make a speech, but he took his position on the rear platform of the train and said:

"I want every man, woman, and child here, irrespective of party affiliation, to join me in three cheers for the United States, the American flag, and the State of Illinois."

The crowd went at it with a will, but it was observed that a number of old chaps refused to join the burst of enthusiasm. There was one old fellow in particular, who wore a straw hat of last year's vintage and a beard like a section of an alfalfa field of the texture of hay wire. He would not cheer, and Yates reached for him again, shouting, "Three cheers for our country and our flag," but the old Jasper County citizen would not weaken. He took a fresh chew of tobacco, and cheer he would not, and cheer he did not.

Meetings Called on Short Order.

These little meetings at the small towns, gotten up on telegrams and hurriedly arranged, prove immense successes. They show conclusively that the campaign is just opening, and before a fortnight rolls around Illinois will be alive with enthusiasm for the State and national Republican tickets.

The Democrats are in a pack of trouble in some Congressional and Senatorial districts. The old fight between Andy Hunter and Crowley is smoldering, but is likely to break forth. Hunter's friends, especially in Edgar County, threaten to knife Crowley to the heart.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, addressed the voters of Ottawa tonight. A rally was held by the Republicans, and fully 500 men were in the parade. More than 1,000 persons heard Mr. Dawes' address and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

REPUBLICANS TO GIVE PARADE.

County Executive Committee Will Make Public Showing of Its Work in Review Through Streets.

The Republican County Executive committee will make the first public showing of what it has been doing, in part, at least, during the last two months, next Friday evening. The national and State managers will be invited to join the committee at that time in a review of several regiments of the Republican Legion and Rough Riders. The organizations that are fully officered, uniformed, and equipped, have responded to the call, and are making preparations to turn out on parade in the down-town streets.

After this week the public will get practical knowledge of what the Cook County Campaign committee has been doing. Its members claim that they will go into the field with not only the most complete but the most extensive organization either party ever had for campaign work. The opening rally will be held next Saturday night at Oswald's Grove, Fifty-first and Halsted streets, in Congressman Lorimer's district. On that occasion, besides the Congressman, Judge Yates, probably some of the other State candidates, and Governor Tanner will be the speakers. The plan is to hold a similar demonstration, with speakers chosen by the candidates for Congress, in each Congressional district. It is proposed, of course, to so arrange the dates that Judge Yates can attend all of them.

Besides getting the legion and Rough Rider forces together, the committee is also organizing clubs and companies of first voters in every city ward and County Commissioner's district. When the speaking starts there will be a number of meetings every night. The Speakers' bureau has been promised as many of the big orators as the National committee can furnish, and the State committee will send every Illinois spellbinder into the city that Chairman Mamer of the local bureau asks for.

Demands for tickets to the German-American Republican rally at Central Music Hall next Thursday night more than exceed already the capacity of the hall. This event, it is claimed, will go a long ways towards settling the claim made by Democrats as to whether there is defection among the German Republicans from McKinley to Bryan. Frederick W. Holls of New York will be the principal speaker of the evening. He was the secretary of the American commission to the peace congress at The Hague last year. Judge Yates, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Joseph Brucker will also speak. While the announcement has not been made it is understood that Franz Amberg will be the chairman of the meeting.

RESULT OF CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Total Registered Vote Is 186,240—Names of Successful Delegates, Santiago to Be Heard From.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The results of Saturday's elections of delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention show a total registered vote of 186,240, distributed as follows: Province of Pinar del Rio, 18,072; Province of Havana, outside of the city, 23,181; City of Havana, 26,478; Province of Matanzas, 18,344; Province of Santa Clara, 39,659; Province of Puerto Principe, 11,122, and Province of Santiago de Cuba, 49,384. The Isle of Pines is included in Havana Province. No authoritative advices have been received as yet of the successful candidates in Santiago Province, but the following were chosen in the other provinces:

PINAR DEL RIO, THREE DELEGATES—Juan Rius Rivera, Nationalist; Joaquin Quiles, Nationalist; Gonzalo de Quesada, Nationalist.

HAVANA, EIGHT DELEGATES—José Lacret, Nationalist; Alejandro Rodrigues, Nationalist; Miguel Gener, Nationalist; Manuel Sanguily, Republican; Emilio Nunez, Nationalist; Leopoldo Berriel, Republican; Alfredo Zayas, Nationalist; Diego Tamayo, Nationalist.

MATANZAS, FOUR DELEGATES—Pedro Betancourt, Republican; Domingo Mendes Capote, Republican; Eliseo Gigarga, Democrat; Luis Fortun, Republican.

SANTA CLARA, SEVEN DELEGATES—José Miguel Gomez, Republican; Pedro Llorente, Republican; Enrique Villuendas, Independent; Martin Morua Delgado, Republican; José Luis Robau, Republican; José B. Aleman, Republican; José Montesgudo, Republican.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, TWO DELEGATES—Manuel Silva, Nationalist; Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, Nationalist.

HANNA AROUSES BUSINESS MEN.

Invites Twenty-five to Lunch, After Which He Proceeds to "Wake 'Em Up."

WARNS AGAINST APATHY

Senator Lodge Claims New York and All New England States Are Safely Republican.

KEIFER SAYS OHIO IS SAFE.

Senator Hanna entertained twenty-five leading business-men of Chicago at a luncheon at the Union League club yesterday. They were all Republicans, and when the luncheon was over the Senator made a short speech, which was followed by expressions of opinion from many of the guests present.

The drift of the Senator's talk was that the business-men of the country are as much interested in this election as they were in 1896, and they should take as active a part in it as they did four years ago. He cautioned them that the only danger for Republican success was overconfidence and apathy on the part of men who are not accustomed to take an active part in politics, and warned his hearers that Bryan is as much a free silver man now as he was in 1896, although he may be trying to hide that issue behind others. His appeal was that his auditors wake up and go to work.

When he was through others present spoke briefly on the same lines, and there was a general interchange of ideas as to the work which ought to be done.

Wanted to Wake Them Up.

"What I wanted to do was to wake them up," said Senator Hanna afterwards, in talking of the purpose of the gathering. "It was the same kind of a gathering of businessmen as I have previously called in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and my object was to show them the interest they had in the election of McKinley and urge them to do what they could to help it along. As I said, I wanted to wake them up, and I guess I did before I got through."

Some of the Guests.

Among the twenty-five people present were the following:

John Dupee.	F. D. Measham.
John G. Spry.	B. E. Sunny.
Otto Young.	James H. Channon.
Adolph Nathan.	George E. Peck.
Harry Selfridge.	William Lorimer.
Graeme Stewart.	George R. Nichols.
Alexander H. Revell.	John A. Patton.
John M. Smyth.	

Will Address Noon Meeting.

Senator Hanna will make an address before the noonday meeting at 126 Market street today of the Commercial McKinley club. E. J. Noble and William McNeil will also speak. It is expected a large crowd will be present. This will be Senator Hanna's first public speech in Chicago during the present campaign. He will speak again to the railroad men some time during the month of October. A committee of railroaders secured his consent yesterday to address them.

New England States Safe.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was in Chicago a few hours yesterday. He left in the evening for Colorado, where he is to make some political speeches. Speaking of the situation in the East the Senator said New York and the New England States are safely Republican. When asked what effect the position of ex-Secretary Boutwell would have on the result in Massachusetts he laughed and replied "None." He said he was not familiar with the conditions in the Western States, remarking: "I can tell you better when I get back from Colorado."

Deposits Increase 100 Per Cent.

Thomas B. Milliken, State Bank Examiner of Indiana, has received answers to inquiries which he sent out to bankers in his own State and Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, North Dakota, and Colorado. The replies all are that during the last four years deposits have increased 100 per cent, while the interest rate has perceptibly lowered. The deposits in savings banks are especially larger. Mr. Milliken summarizes the result of his investigations as follows:

"That the average small bank in a town of 4,000 or so inhabitants, where a bank would have $80,000 on deposit in 1896, would have $95,000 in 1897, $135,000 in 1898, $183,000 in 1899, and $200,000 in 1900."

This rule, Mr. Milliken says, holds good all through the States in which he made his inquiries, and at the same time the credits of municipalities have much improved.

Keifer Speaks for Ohio.

General Warren J. Keifer of Ohio, ex-Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, is in the city. Speaking of the situation in his State he said: "We will roll up an old-time Republican majority in Ohio this fall. So far as the Germans are concerned in Cincinnati, there are many German Democrats who will vote for President McKinley this fall, while I do not hear of any desertions among German Republicans."

Vice Chairman Kealing of the Republican State committee was in consultation with National Committeeman New yesterday. He reported Indiana as being in a better shape from a Republican viewpoint than ever before at this stage of the campaign.

Governor Richards of Wyoming was at Republican headquarters long enough to say that his State would be found safely Republican this election.

Davis Returns from Tour.

Webster Davis came into Democratic national headquarters yesterday with his mustache shaved off. He refused to give any reason for the change, but some of his friends were unkind enough to ascribe it to a desire to look like William J. Bryan. There is certainly considerable resemblance with the upper lip shaven. Mr. Davis came back from a speaking tour in West Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, and claimed all of these States were sure to go for Bryan this year. Speaking of Governor Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, he said: "It is along the lines of the letter of Mr. McKinley and does not amount to much."

Tillman Speaks in Wisconsin.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina was another visitor. He was en route to Wisconsin, being billed to speak at Racine last evening, and to be in the State all the week. "I have not been around enough to know much personally," he said, "but from what I hear I think Bryan will be elected. McKinley's attempt in his letter of acceptance to make free silver a more important issue than imperialism is, I think, begging the question."

Republican Political Notes.

At Benningsens Hall, Chicago avenue and Leavitt street, the Thirteenth Ward Holland-American club will have a ratification, with Alderman Frank T. Fowler and A. E. Dacy as the speakers.

A letter has been received from Galva, Ill., by George Sutherland, Vice President, stating that a league has been instituted there with 153 members, twenty-five of whom are former Democrats.

A rally will be held at Hopkins' Hall, 528 West Sixty-third street, tonight under the auspices of the British-American league, to which all British, Scotch, Welsh, and Canadian-Americans are invited.

A mass-meeting will be held tonight under the auspices of the Marquette club at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street. The speakers will be Congressman H. S. Boutell, E. S. Taylor, Robert M. Simon, and D. A. Holmes.

The first Presidential voters of the First and Twenty-fourth Wards were organized last night by the Republican County Central committee. Congressman Lorimer made the principal speech at both meetings. That of the First Ward was held at 253 South Clark street. Merit Devoust was elected President and John C. Farrell Secretary of the organization in that ward. In the Twenty-fourth Ward the following officers of the First Voters' club were selected: John W. Wecker, President; Layton Powell, Vice President; John McGrail, Secretary; Harry G. Hall, Treasurer.

BRYAN IN KANSAS TOWNS.

NOMINEE BEGINS SPEAKING TOUR OF THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

Pickpocket Shot as He Leaps from the Candidate's Train, but His Fate Is Not Learned—Miners at Pittsburg Are Told What Democrats Promise Them—Appeal to Soldiers to Vote Kansas City Ticket—Fifteen Addresses in One Day.

Pittsburg, Kas., Sept. 17.—Mr. Bryan arrived here tonight, and after taking dinner made a speech to one of the largest crowds he has yet addressed. He did not conclude his address until 10 o'clock, making seventeen hours of campaign work during the day. He spoke briefly from the rear platform of the hindmost car of the train at the towns of Baxter, Columbus, Scammon, and Weir City on his way from Galena. All told, he made during the day two set speeches and thirteen platform talks. There were good crowds at all the stopping places, and invariably there were cries for "More" as the train moved out.

At Pittsburg, Mr. Bryan appeared in good condition, notwithstanding the arduous duties of the day, and he spoke with his accustomed force. His speech was addressed specially to the zinc and lead miners.

Pickpocket Jumps from Train.

The Bryan train had another experience with supposed pickpockets today. At the town of Columbus a man on the train thought he discovered two men in the act of going through the crowd. He gave the alarm and the suspects took refuge on the train. One of them was afterwards pointed out to the Sheriff of Cherokee County, but he managed to divert the officer's attention as the train slowed up in passing the village of Stippville and he then darted to the door of the car and jumped off the train. As he sprang off the Sheriff fired a shot after him, following this with two more shots. The man was seen to fall, but whether as the result of the jump or the shot was uncertain, as the train did not stop.

W. J. Bryan addressed a large crowd at Galena this afternoon, speaking from a stand erected at the intersection of two streets. The crowd extended well up and down each street, and not only filled the adjoining yards, but covered many of the house tops. Ex-Governor S. J. Crawford, formerly a Republican, was on the platform.

Denounces War of Conquest.

Mr. Bryan made his familiar argument against trusts and imperialism. In closing he asserted that all wars of conquest were the result of covetuousness, and he warned the country of the fate of Nahab when he coveted Naboth's vineyard. It was, he said, blasphemy to say that God, the same yesterday, today, and forever, should protect us in our effort to tax the Filipinos without giving them representation when we had depended upon that same divine assistance when we made war upon England for denying us representation while insisting upon taxing us.

Ice Trust a Local Affair.

At the night meeting, while Mr. Bryan was discussing the trust question, some one in the crowd shouted an inquiry about the "New York ice trust." Mr. Bryan replied:

"I want to say a word to you. The ice trust is a local affair and concerns the people of New York, and I know that if it was a bad thing the Governor of New York would not be going over the West making Republican speeches, but would go back there and destroy that trust."

Anent the Negro Question.

"How about the negro in North Carolina?" was asked.

Mr. Bryan replied: "If you will read the Sulu treaty you will never have a chance to pity the negro. I hope the gentleman who has referred to the North Carolina law has read the Sulu treaty. It provides that the Sultan of Sulu shall receive so much per month for flying the American flag over his palace, and in the treaty it provides not for the freedom of the slaves, but that the slave may have a chance to buy his freedom. When by working for nothing a day can he purchase himself?"

HENRY RAAB WORKS BY HIMSELF

German Democratic State Committee Opens Headquarters at Tremont House—Chairman in Charge.

With a dining-room at the Tremont House in which to receive visitors the German Democratic State committee opened headquarters there yesterday. As yet, however, Henry Raab of Belleville is the only committeeman. He is the chairman, the secretary, and, in fact, the whole thing. But Mr. Raab has no intention of going through the campaign single-handed. As soon as he can find a dozen German Democrat, one or more in nearly every county, who will consent to act, Mr. Raab will appoint him a member of the committee. In this way he expects to form an organization of 400 campaign workers.

Mr. Raab is acting entirely independent of the State and Cook County committees, more especially of the latter. His selection and appointment to take charge of this particular class was made by the State Executive committee, but, it is understood, at the request of Samuel Alschuler. Mr. Raab said yesterday that his committee would not assign speakers and send them out. "That work," he continued, "will all be done by Senator Mounts over at State headquarters." He was busy all day and last evening receiving callers. He will probably make the appointments of a secretary and one or two assistant secretaries today.

The French Canadians of the Nineteenth Ward have started a French Canadian Bryan and Alschuler Marching club at Carrier Hall, 123 Blue Island avenue. The club has 150 members.

GOUDY HEADS STATE TICKET.

Colorado Republicans Welcome Back Into the Ranks Men Who Deserted Party in 1896.

For Governor—Frank C. Goudy.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—Earl M. Cranstown.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.—The Republican party of Colorado met in State convention here today with a better representation from the State than the party has shown for a number of years. Two nominations, as above, were made, and the delegates adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

SENATOR MASON JOINS YATES.

Delivers Principal Address Before Republican Rally in Olney Tonight —With Gubernatorial Candidate.

Senator Mason left last evening to join Richard Yates and speak with him tonight at Olney. He received an invitation yesterday from Judge Yates to meet him there and make the principal address. During the week Judge Yates, besides coming into Chicago for two meetings, expects to visit the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Congressional Districts.

At Rushville, Ill., the Republicans will have an old-fashioned barbecue and ratification rally tomorrow, with William Dudley Foulke of Indiana as the star orator, but Judge Yates, Senator Cullom, and several other Republican leaders will be there.

Henry Rohm, Chairman of the Union County Republican committee, was a visitor at State headquarters yesterday. He declared that the German Republicans are not, as it is being claimed by the Democrats, going to vote for Samuel Alschuler. He stated also that the speech made by Senator Hanna at the Hamilton club last week is having great effect in stirring Republicans into activity.

Trustees of Northwestern to Meet.

The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston will hold its quarterly meeting at the Sherman House on Sept. 20, when it is expected a President will be elected. At a meeting at Evanston last night only routine business was transacted.

To Raise German Iron Rates.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A meeting of iron dealers from various parts of Germany, held yesterday at Cologne, appointed a special committee to confer with manufacturers with a view of counteracting the present pressure for lower prices

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Wheels Within Wheels.

A Comedy in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton. Presented at Powers' Theater by Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.

THE CAST.

Lord Eric Chantrell.....John Mason
Sir Philip Curtoys, M. P.....Grant Stewart
Egerton Vartrey.....Philip Cuningham
James Blagdon.....Jameson Lee Finney
Eaves.....H. S. Taber
Walter, at Horn of Plenty Inn.....John Findlay
The Hon. Mrs. Onslaw Bulmer, Sir Philip's sister.....Hilda Spong
Lady Curtoys, Sir Philip's wife..Elisabeth Tyree
Miss Curtoys, Sir Philip's aunt....Eva Vincent

Nothing but its own intention keeps "Wheels Within Wheels" from being one of the neatest and sprightliest of recent comedies. The paradox will be more seeming and less real after a performance has been witnessed. All that is needed to bring the piece to its own is the coming of that lightsome time for which contemporary dramatists long and labor—that era when the lofty name of art shall be able to make exhilarating pastime of topics and deeds which a few old-fashioned folk of this moment persist most Puritanically in regarding as unsavory.

Perhaps, however, the assertion is a trifle too sweeping. Possibly before the depressing material in Mr. Carton's clever play is held to be worth the highest praise it will have to be proved that it creates and not follows a type. It may be that a rather obvious resemblance between the systematically cynical but chivalrously—not to say simply—trusting Lord Eric Chantrell of "Wheels Within Wheels" and the self-slandering and really courtly Lord Orme of Mrs. Langtry's moral lecture, "The Degenerates," will take a trifle from the marking for originality. It even may be intimated that the plays grew about a common theme, and that neither playwright supplied it, for, as coincidences go, it happens that both plays saw the stage after Pinero's "The Gay Lord Quex" had won applause there. Oddly enough, Lord Quex also was a man of the world on top and a real man underneath. Still, as Mr. Carton doubtless will say, Lord Quex was not the first individual of that type on earth or on the stage. His own Lord Algy of "Lord and Lady Algy" was just such another—Lord Algy who quarreled with his wife about a brand of cigarets and saved his brother from a crazy elopement, even as the Hon. Mrs. Onslaw Bulmer saved her sister-in-law, Lady Curtoys, from similar disaster is "Wheels Within Wheels." True enough, there are wheels within wheels, and it is hard to find the cog which started turning the smart vehicle which the illiberal have labeled "decadent comedy."

It is not so difficult to find the wheel which sets the Powers' Theater play in motion. The source of rotary power is a woman, a fascinating, quick-witted woman, whose misfortune it is that she has deluded herself into believing her real goodness is concealed by the mask through which she aims to mock at conventions. She is the Hon. Mrs. Onslaw Bulmer, widow of a man whom she likes to hear called a bore, and sister of marble effigy, Sir Philip Curtoys, who is a member of Parliament to the exclusion of everything else. Her relationship does not hinder her from winking at a liason between his wife and a man with a lurid reputation—one Edgerton Vartrey—but when she discovers that an elopement is in the air she thinks it time to interfere. She does not want her brother's prospects ruined. Her deductions make possible one of the most workmanlike, incisive first acts ever given a play of its atmosphere, and the excuse is sufficient. Finding that the fellow Vartrey intends to force her sister to "bolt" with him through the threat of a compromising letter she had written him earlier in their acquaintance, she goes to his rooms when she knows he has departed for Scotland. Her plans, however, did not allow for the return to England of Lord Eric Chantrell and his taking up quarters at Vartrey's place. So she turns from the cabinet from which she has extracted the letter to face a strange and puzzled man. Another woman would have fled or explained weakly, but not Mrs. Bulmer.

Lord Eric is a gentleman and the fact cannot be disguised. Mrs. Bulmer sees it, tells her mission with seeming defiance, and asks him to read and then burn the letter. The signature, however, she covers, and she does not disclose her identity. Lord Eric obeys and begins then to worship an unknown divinity. That is about all there is to the story except that he has an immediate chance of doing her a service by hiding her in the dining-room while he parleys with a most entertainingly vulgar personage, the "bounder" Jim Blagdon, who tells his desire to marry Mrs. Bulmer even at the price of giving up a domestic establishment which had cost him much. All of which is diverting to Mrs. Bulmer.

The remaining two acts do not keep up the gait of the first one, but they are far from dull. It turns out that Mrs. Bulmer's device fails—most theatrically, since, for the sake of two more acts, she goes to Paris for a fortnight instead of enlightening her sister at once. However, Mrs. Bulmer learns Mrs. Curtoys has really gone, having heard of the theft of the letter and gaining more alarm thereby. In desperation she writes to Lord Chantrell, whom by this time she has met and properly stunned, and tells him she has eloped herself with Vartrey, and bidding him send Sir Philip to the trysting place. It is easier to ask why than to answer, except by saying it is necessary to get all the personages to the Horn of Plenty Inn, Beckington, for the last act. Once there, Mrs. Bulmer dumfounds the elopers, unlocks Lady Curtoys' chains, and sends her gratefully away—after all, she did not want to elope before the London season was over. The denouement finds Vartrey, willy nilly, discovered with Mrs. Bulmer. Sir Philip lectures and departs, Vartrey sneaks away, Blagden is given his dismissal, but Lord Chantrell remains to propose marriage and a dinner.

The acting was the best done by Mr. Frohman's company during its present engagement. Hilda Spong veiled the frankness of Mrs. Bulmer a little by too much drooping of the eyes, but her impersonation was bold and winning. John Mason as Lord Chantrell found the world "an overrated little planet," but as for himself he seemed well pleased with it. To a fine conception of his part he added distinction of acting and a naturalness beyond acting. The hit of the piece, however, was made by Jameson Lee Finney as the boisterous Jim Blagden. In New York Robert Hilliard had the same fortune. The part calls for rampant force, and, in one sense, is at odds with the play, but it cannot be spared. Mr. Finney did what had to be done, and did it in a fashion which will lead him up the professional scale. Elizabeth Tyree's rôle of Lady Curtoys was colorless but handled with taste and skill. Edgerton Vartrey's part was the only one which lost by interpretation.

Studebaker Opening.

The Studebaker roused itself from its long spell of summer inactivity last evening and reopened its doors to welcome the throngs which are wont to enjoy the entertainment its stage offers. The occasion was the opening of the Castle Square company's fall season, and the piece—with which this popular organization inaugurates its third term here of opera in English—Von Suppé's "A Trip to Africa." The event was a matter for mutual congratulation on the parts of both the company and the audience: that the former has suffered no loss of prestige was amply shown by the large number of people present and their frequently expressed pleasure, and that the public's favor is well placed was also proved by the capital presentation which the company gave of the work in hand. As usual, the management devoted especial attention to the scenery and costumes, and, as the piece is one which offers abundant opportunity for the exploitation of Oriental colors and dresses, the result was a more than ordinarily attractive succession of stage pictures.

The cast includes several of the principals who have made themselves popular in the past, and as these individuals made their appearance they were hailed with hearty applause. Frank Moulan is the comedian-in-chief, and the moment he stepped into view he was given a welcome so prolonged as to cause a halt in the performance. As soon as he could proceed he set about investing the part of Tanfani Pasha with those singular drolleries which make his impersonations so comical. It is a pleasure to follow Mr. Moulan in his fun-making; his wit is always clean, and, what is equally to the point, he is always funny. Mr. Charles W. Meyers, Miss Gertrude Quinlan, and Mr. Reginald Roberts were warmly received and assisted the performance materially in their respective rôles of Nakid, Tessa, and Miradello. The former did some excellent character work as the Hebrew vendor of perfumes, poisons, etc., and Miss Quinlan was as pert as ever in her impersonation of the young French milliner. Mr. Roberts deserves mention for having made a better showing, vocally, than when last heard here. Miss Maude Lillian Berri's Titania was stately and sufficiently tinged with indolence to give it a quasi-Oriental flavor. Like the other familiar members of the company, she was accorded a cordial reception, and during the course of the evening was the recipient of both flowers and encores.

Several of the newcomers gave good accounts of themselves in one way or another. Edward Clarke carried the part of Prince Antarsid to a tolerably successful issue; he was more satisfactory vocally than dramatically; however, being inclined to indulge too much in nervous and spasmodic gestures. The situation was reversed in the case of John Reade, who acted the part of Pericles, the hotelkeeper, acceptably, but proved himself inadequate vocally. Eva Lynn and Blanche Chapman merit commendation for their characterizations of Siebel and Buccametta.

Sothern Makes Good Impression.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Youth, its charm and grace, its sincerity and earnestness, its mighty potency, is the dominating note in the Hamlet presented to the thinking few and the unthinking many by E. H. Sothern at the Garden Theater this evening. It is a modern Hamlet, discarding things that have no other authority than the reverence for tradition, ignoring the dictates of the many great interpreters of the past, taking neither side in the controversies that have raged for two centuries. It is a conception based wholly and solely upon the man's understanding and the actor's sympathy.

Mr. Sothern followed methods equally modern. He shuns the declamatory style of his more illustrious predecessors. In doing so he does not commit the error of one or two radicals—that of going to the other extreme and of ignoring totally the fact that blank verse is not colloquial speech.

All things considered, it is in the youthful beauty of his Hamlet, with a rare and exquisite emphasis on the pathos of its filial love that Mr. Sothern established claims to the serious consideration of his ambitious effort—an effort which in a way is a triumph.

The Ophelia of Miss Harned had a strong physical charm, but it was otherwise a colorless performance. Mr. Varrey gave an excellent impersonation of Polonius. The production was flawless. It was discreetly and properly spectacular, in compliment to the artistic nature of the performance.

Arden in "Caleb West."

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—There is not much villainy in "Caleb West," but what there is has been attributed by the author and dramatist to the Italian ancestry of the handsome young derrick rigger, who practically kidnaps the child wife of the old master diver. Much of the reasoning in the unfolding of the plot of the play, which was presented for the first in New York at the Manhattan Theater tonight, is as simple as the argument given for the home-wrecker's wickedness.

"Caleb West," is based on F. Harrison Smith's novel, which tells the story of his own struggles in the building of Race Rock light off New London. Michael Norton, the dramatist, did well with his material and produced a play which is full of human interest and fine character delineation.

Edwin Arden as Caleb West was a disappointment. Physically he is unfitted for the part.

May Buckley as Betty West, Caleb's wife, was up to her high standard, although at times her assumption of childishness became irritating.

Rogers Brothers Bewildering.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" resembles as much as anything else a kaleidoscope and a moving picture machine blended together and running away. The speed which Author John J. McNally's funmaking machine developed at the Victoria tonight was bewildering even in this day of breakneck music hall humor.

The wheels did not clog until the final curtain, long after the packed audience was weary with laughter. Della Fox was the surprise of the evening. Trim, alert, and quick, she seems to have found her way back to her soubrette days. Lee Harrison was droll in ridiculous disguises. Eugene O'Rourke was fat and jovial, Grace Freeman, Jeanett Bageard, and Edith St. Clair flashed through the scenes in dainty costumes.

Evans Opens Starring Season.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Charles E. Evans opened his starring season here tonight after a six-years' absence from the stage in "Naughty Anthony."

The Lyceum Theater was completely filled. Evans was at his best and the audience, which apparently had not forgotten his "Parlor Match" days, gave him a rousing welcome. The theater was a scene of hilarity for three hours and at the close of the comedy both Evans and Belasco were called repeatedly before the curtain.

"Madame Butterfly," Belasco's powerful little Japanese play, preceded "Naughty Anthony." Miss Vilerie Bergere scored a success in the title part.

Viola Allen Wins Approval.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Viola Allen and her company gave the first production of her new play, "In the Palace of the King," in the New Richmond Theater this evening, dedicating the theater.

The play was a decided success, being received with great enthusiasm by a large audience.

The play is a dramatization of the novel by F. Marion Crawford of the same name, and has the same settings. The author of the play is Lorimer Stoddard.

Miss Allen has much more work to do in this play than she had in "The Christian," and does it well. She is best, as always, in the lighter parts, but even where the play calls for strong emotions she is able to hold the audience.

ANXIOUS ABOUT COOK COUNTY.

Country District Politicians Who Visit Republican State Headquarters All Have Same Question to Ask.

Every country district politician who comes to State headquarters eagerly inquires what the Republicans of Cook County are doing. Speaker Sherman voiced the sentiment yesterday when he said:

"Things are in good shape all over Illinois, and if Chicago does its duty we will give McKinley and the entire ticket a bigger plurality than McKinley got four years ago. The people, however, are somewhat anxious about Cook County. They hear all sorts of reports about the situation here."

Nominated for Congress.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party.
Pa.....	19....	R. J. Lewis	Rep.
Tenn.....	10....	Zachary Taylor	Rep.

Republican Women Forming Clubs.

The headquarters of the Woman's Republican committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel was a sc

SEES PERIL FOR WORLD'S PEACE.

M. De Blowitz Says Chinese Situation May Develop Great Disaster.

POWERS ALL SUSPICIOUS.

Asserts Solemn Compact Must Be Entered Into by Great Nations Interested.

SHOULD BE ALLIES IN FACT.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—"Not in thirty years, not since the Franco-German war, has the peace of the world been in such danger as it appears to be today.

"Never, it would seem, has it been so easy for a rupture to occur."

This is the view of the Chinese situation taken by De Blowitz, the Times Paris correspondent, who is regarded as not only unusually well posted on international affairs but who is generally conservative in his statements.

Says Powers Are Suspicious.

The reason for this acute state of affairs, he thinks, lies in the reciprocal distrust of the several powers now engaged together in making their action felt in China.

All, he says, protest disinterestedness and all declare they have but one object—namely: to defend and maintain the rights of civilization—and all assert they have no thought of any personal interests, but, De Blowitz insists that, nevertheless there is general distrust, and it is this fact which, in his mind, constitutes the gravest danger to the peace of the world.

The main problem, De Blowitz claims, "consists in eradicating this reciprocal distrust and giving to each of the powers cooperating the absolute conviction that a single thought is inspiring the actions of all and that not one of those engaged in the same effort has the slightest intention of undertaking, apart from the ostensible object of their efforts, any private enterprise likely to endanger the common situation."

No Solemn Engagement Made.

He argues that despite all protestations of unselfishness and ulterior views, it does not appear that any solemn engagement has been signed.

The integrity of Belgium, maintained through the jealousy of France, Germany, and England, he cites as a feasible plan to be applied in China, for he declares:

"It is not more impossible to draw up a solemn document by which the eight powers now intervening in China, while guarding the concessions previously obtained by them as territories on lease or otherwise under their protection, should pledge themselves against any selfish purpose than it was to guarantee to Belgium neutrality."

Might Be for Short Time.

Such an engagement, he contends, might, in order to provide for changed conditions, be limited to thirty, forty, or fifty years, but in the meanwhile China would feel safe from any partition or gradual invasion, and the civilized powers might take the requisite measures for remodeling her internal condition, harmonizing it with Western civilization, and admitting her within the circle of the civilized world.

Once such an agreement by the powers was signed and all put on a thorough understanding, De Blowitz thinks: "Then it would be seen that no power would hesitate to acknowledge the deposition of the Dowager Empress as the first essential, and that the exemplary punishment of those who barbarously defied civilization is a necessity which the powers cannot shirk without appearing to be submitting to savagery."

China May Go Unpunished.

He sums up his argument thus: "The powers are exposed to disastrous conflicts, and the Chinese, by their duplicity, may escape retribution, unless the fear that any of the powers are seeking peculiar advantages is promptly eradicated by a reassuring engagement whereby the powers become allies instead of actually or potentially being rivals who are exploiting Chinese crimes for their own selfish ends."

Says Russia Means No Offense.

The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg takes a less gloomy view of the situation, especially as regards Russia's finger in the pie.

He says it is assured that Russia's decision to withdraw from Pekin gave no umbrage to Germany on the assumption that it was calculated to disparage the appointment of Count Waldersee, since it continues to hold good, whether the Russians or any other of the allied forces are withdrawn. He thinks it appears settled that Russia, France, and America have agreed to withdraw their troops to Tien-Tsin, while those of England and the triple alliance and a sufficient number of those of Japan remain in Pekin, and yet it is declared the accord of the powers as well as the general command of Waldersee will remain intact.

Wazirs Making Trouble.

A Times dispatch from Simla on Sept. 17 says: "The Waziris are again giving trouble and raided the mails near the frontier and attacked a government servant on the Chassar Valley. The authorities are not in the least inclined to order a punitive expedition."

Says Li Hung Chang Is Accepted.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 4:30 a. m.—The Daily Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang, and will probably accept Prince Ching, as negotiators. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government, satisfactory to the powers, shall be established in China, and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations.

No communications, however, have yet passed between the powers concerning indemnities. A Berlin dispatch says it is believed there that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Marshal von Waldersee has arrived.

Fatigue Party Blown Up.

The British commander at Taku cables that a fatigue party, engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow, has been blown up.

Eleven Welsh fusiliers were wounded, two British Indian soldiers were killed, and thirteen British Indian soldiers were wounded, and Captain Hill and eleven British-Chinese infantry soldiers were wounded.

Later advices show that sixteen were killed and twenty-two injured by the explosion.

Li Hung Chang is reported at Tien Tsin.

Reports Burning of Liang.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Shanghai says a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, captured and burned the Town of Liang on Sept. 11. A hundred Boxers were killed. The Chinese regular troops occupying the place had previously fled. The German loss was one man killed and five men wounded.

Russia Policy Unpopular.

Shanghai advices to the Frankfurter Zeitung say that Russia's policy is making a highly unfavorable impression. It appears that British troops have begun an attack upon a Chinese camp in the vicinity of Shanghai. Marshal von Waldersee's agent has rented quarters for him at Shanghai.

A further dispatch to the same journal, dated Sept. 16, says: "A third Russian attack upon the Pei-Tang forts (north of Taku) was repulsed. Officers of the British battleship Centurion assert that while the Woo Sung forts were preparing yesterday for action the Centurion signaled the German fleet, which prepared the cruiser Schwalbe for going to Hankow if necessary."

Chinese Gather at Sian Fu.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, wiring today, says: "Troops in large numbers are gathering from all parts of China at Sian Fu, which has been chosen as the permanent residence of the imperials. The Secretary of the German Legation has refused to begin negotiations with Prince Ching, saying that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein is alone officially qualified for such functions."

Russian Secretary Suspects Li.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints an interview with Baron de Chrapowitzki, Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Berlin, which reports him as having said: "I am fully convinced that Russia will adhere to her proposition. She maintains her standpoint, that she is not at war with China. Nevertheless her proposal should by no means disturb the harmony of the powers.

"Russia hopes that the American proposition of 1,000 troops inside Pekin, 2,000 outside, and 20,000 at Tien-Tsin, will be accepted by all the powers as a basis of agreement."

GET MESSAGES FROM CHAFFEE.

Washington Officials Receive Reports of the Situation at Pekin—Want American Flags.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Several cable messages and consultations, notably between Acting Secretary Adee and the Chinese and Japanese Ministers and the French Chargé d'Affaires, marked Chinese affairs today.

Count von Waldersee, who will command the allied armies, is expected to arrive at Shanghai next Wednesday or Thursday.

Asks for American Flags.

The War department cablegrams from General Chaffee say:

"TAKU (no date.)—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and United States, and that he feels assured railway will be repaired in two months. Need fifty storm flags and 5,000 more small flags; latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow telegraphs 7th, at request Li Hung Chang, latter leaves Shanghai in week or so.

It is thought at the War department that the date, Sept. 13, refers to the time the message left Pekin. The railroad mentioned is the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The second dispatch is as follows:

"TAKU (no date.)—Adjutant General, Washington—Pekin, Sept. 14.—Expedition Tien Tsin to Tu Liu, thirty miles southward, two companies Fourteenth Infantry participating. Returned Tien Tsin, slight opposition. Town destroyed by British troops; no casualties. Filed cable office, 6:20 p. m., 15th. CHAFFEE."

Prince Ching Wants to Act.

In a dispatch from Prince Ching, delivered by Minister Wu to the State department, dated at Pekin Sept. 8, Prince Ching states that he has been clothed with full authority, along with Li Hung Chang, to negotiate for peace. He expresses a desire to proceed in the matter and asks Minister Wu to submit a request to the Secretary of State to send instructions to Minister Conger to begin the negotiations at once.

Through Admiral Remey the State department has been advised of the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill at Taku today from Shanghai.

GREECE SAYS BOER WAR IS OVER

Declaration Made by Government in Connection with Building of Railway by an English Syndicate.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by W. L. Hubbard.]

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The Greek government evidently regards England's proclamation of annexation in the Transvaal as the end of the south African war. It will be remembered that the concession for a railroad which is to extend from Piræus to the Turkish border and which means the opening of the entire northern territory of the kingdom was left to a syndicate largely of English capitalists.

The Greek Chamber when it passed the laws last winter governing the construction and control of the road named three months after the end of the Transvaal war as the time when the building had to be begun.

Declares War Is Ended.

According to word received from Athens tonight the government has just notified the syndicate that it regards the proclamation as the end of the war and demands the immediate taking of steps looking toward the placing of the necessary loan and beginning the construction of the railway.

It is believed the syndicate will claim that the war is not ended, for the time is not favorable for placing the stock in London. So that the question whether the Transvaal war is over or not promises to be interesting.

Carnegie's Gift to Greenock.

GLASGOW, Sept. 17.—Andrew Carnegie has promised the Greenock Town Council the sum of £8,000 for founding a public library in Greenock.

TELLER G. S. FORBES, WHO KILLED HIMSELF.

CALLS ENGLISH ELECTION

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED BY ORDER OF THE QUEEN.

Conservative Ministry Satisfied That the Boer War Has Ended and Will Appeal to the Country for an Indorsement of Its Conduct of the Affair—Chamberlain May Succeed Lord Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—England is on the verge of a general election. Queen Victoria yesterday gave her consent to the dissolution of Parliament on Sept. 25. The Boer war, it is now considered, has reached a successful end and the present government regards itself safe in asking the country for an indorsement.

Writs for the election of the new Parliament will be issued on the day of dissolution. The new Parliament will thereby be commanded to assemble on Nov. 1. Pollings are to begin on Oct. 1 and are expected to last about sixteen days.

The dissolving House is composed of 399 Ministerialists and 271 opposition, giving the government a majority of 128. The government majority after the last general election was 152, the differences being due to the changes which have taken place in the interim.

The Conservatives confidently expect even a greater majority in the coming election, though to do so much it must necessarily pledge itself to reform the War and Post-office departments, against both of which there is a widespread disapproval.

Object to Lord Lansdowne.

If Lord Lansdowne is retained everybody will be surprised, though through his wealth and social position he may retain office in spite of public disapproval of his conduct of the War office.

If Lord Lansdowne is dropped many think Joseph Chamberlain will be given the War portfolio.

Lord Salisbury is regarded as certain to succeed himself as Premier if he so desires. Many of his friends, however, insist that if he does he should give up the office of Foreign affairs, as the burdens of the two offices are too great for one man to carry.

Dissolution Chief Topic.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—For the moment dissolution is a more attractive theme than China. Conservative organs are confident that the "khaki issue" will give them an increased majority and they are naturally jubilant. The Liberal and Radical organs on the other hand, conscious that they are fighting a losing battle, bitterly denounce the government for choosing the present time to dissolve.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Lord Salisbury, as he always does, has yielded to the strong man. He has stifled conscience, thrown scruples and justice to the winds, and succumbed to Mr. Chamberlain, who is now the ruler of the Premier and the country."

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail announces that Lord Roberts will start for England about Oct. 3. This time there is little doubt of the genuineness of the report of his early return, and the proposed visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia also arouses much enthusiasm.

This evening Mr. Gilbert Parker, the novelist, was chosen by the Conservatives of Gravesend as their candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election. Owing to the relative position of parties at Gravesend this choice is equivalent to a return.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S DEBTS.

Estimates His Liabilities at $75,000 and Tells How Most of Them Were Incurred.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—The girl who marries the Duke of Manchester will need considerable fortune, just to pay his debts. The Duke, against whose estate a receiving order was recently made, estimates his liabilities at $75,000, which is not a bad-sized indebtedness for a young man of 23 to roll up. The Duke states that his difficulties are due to not being sufficiently careful in indorsing bills to accommodate friends, and also to living beyond his means. He intimates that he is making a proposal to his creditors. The Manchester estate includes 27,400 acres, Kunbolton and Tandergee Castles, the house in Portman Square, a number of fine pictures, but all either entailed or mortgaged to the limit. It is not expected that his creditors will get much.

Evelyn Millard Declines.

Evelyn Millard, who expected to appear in the principal rôle in Henry Arthur Jones' new play, "The Lackeys' Carnival," to be produced at the Duke of York's Theater on Friday of this week, backed out at the last minute. The actress recently married a clothing merchant, and the excuse given is that her husband objects, owing to the fact that she is only recently a bride, to her speaking certain lines of the play. These lines the author refuses to cut out, as he claims they are vital to the construction of the piece, and the clearing up of its serious interest.

DUNTON IN THEFT WITH FORBES.

Bank Teller Who Killed Himself Had Accomplice Who Made False Entries.

ABOVE $20,000 IS TAKEN.

Acting Chief Clerk of the Union National Disappeared on September 1.

WELL KNOWN AS YACHTSMAN

George S. Forbes committed suicide to escape the disgrace of being connected with the embezzlement of more than $20,000 from the Union National Bank prior to its consolidation with the First National Bank. In a letter to the bank officials he placed the blame upon William B. Dunton, a bosom friend, and also an old employé of the bank.

Dunton fled from the city on Sept. 1, deserting his wife and child. Discovery of his disappearance and the fact that an investigation of his accounts had been instituted because of an inquiry regarding her husband by Mrs. Dunton were the immediate causes for Forbes' act.

Dunton lived at 3706 Lake avenue. He was extravagant in his habits, a driver of fast horses, a member of the Chicago Yacht club, and part owner of the yacht May B. These things caused remarks among his friends regarding his high living, but his ability to keep up the pace was explained by him as due to an inheritance by his wife, which enabled them to enjoy all the luxuries they cared to indulge in.

Forbes Also Extravagant.

While friends of Forbes insist that he suffered through his goodness of heart and because he trusted Dunton, it is known that he spent large sums of money himself during the last six months. Some of his associates were wealthy young men, who could afford to dispose of their money as they saw fit.

Forbes did not explain in his letter to the bank how the shortage had been caused, and experts are engaged in trying to untangle the methods of the two employés. Dunton was assistant chief clerk of the Union National Bank and acting chief clerk for three weeks preceding the consolidation. During the same period Forbes was transferred to the position of paying teller from that of receiving teller. The place occupied by Dunton gave him access to all the books, and Forbes could dispose of whatever sums of money Dunton saw fit to demand or request. As he was a friend of Forbes, he had no difficulty in securing whatever sums were required, Forbes, it is said, believing him to be wealthy and able to repay whatever amounts he took.

Time Was Well Chosen.

The attention given to the merging of the Union National with the First National Bank kept all engaged, so it was not a hard matter for two employés who had been connected with the bank for fourteen years to do as they wished. No suspicion was aroused until replies to the First National Bank received from outside correspondents regarding their accounts indicated discrepancies. Later, when Mrs. Dunton inquired for her husband, a systematic examination of the books was begun and a shortage was discovered.

"The two banks must not be confused," said David R. Forgan, President of the Union National Bank, "the First National Bank has nothing to do with this shortage. We checked up the accounts of Mr. Forbes this morning and found that everything was absolutely correct since he had come to the First National Bank."

Dunton's False Entries.

Mr. Forgan also authorized the following statement:

"When the accounts of the Union National Bank were assumed by the First National Bank, the latter institution sent statements to each correspondent and customer showing the balances assumed by it and asking confirmation of the same. Nearly all the accounts have been confirmed as correct, but a few have been found to have been tampered with. These have been thoroughly investigated and a reveal an embezzlement of a little over $20,000.

"The false entries are all in the handwriting of W. B. Dunton, who was not brought over to the First National Bank, and who has since disappeared. Dunton had no access to the cash and it was evident to us that he must have had an accomplice.

"Mr. Forbes' letter admits the facts that he was the channel through which the other man got the money, but claims that he himself had no share in the spoils and was simply the cat's-paw of the other man."

Dunton Still Missing.

Inquiry at the home of Mr. Dunton failed to elicit any information regarding his whereabouts. His niece came to the door and said Mrs. Dunton was ill and unable to see any one. She added that Mr. Dunton left the city some time ago, but that they did not know where he had gone.

Alexander Forbes, father of the suicide, declined to say what the letters left by his son contained. He and his wife were almost prostrated by the act of their son, whom they always had considered to be above reproach. Mr. Forbes said he believed the statement of his son that he was honest and guiltless of evil in letting Dunton take the money. The family is one of the best known in the southern part of the city. Alexander Forbes was at one time editor of the Cleveland Leader. When the war broke out he went South as correspondent for the New York Sun. Afterwards he was superintendent of the Cleveland schools.

The jury summoned by the Coroner to inquire the cause for the death of young Forbes returned a verdict yesterday afternoon that his act was due to temporary insanity occasioned by mental worry. The body will be transferred today to the home of the parents, 197 East Forty-seventh street, whence the funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. It will be private.

PROVOST COURTS IN PEKIN.

Germans Make Robbery a Capital Offense—Captain Forsythe Off on Rescue Tour.

PEKIN, Sept. 13, via Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—[Copyright by the Associated Press.]—Provost courts have been opened in Pekin by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offense.

Captain William W. Forsyth, with 300 men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, will start tomorrow on a tour in the district to the northeast of Pekin to rescue Christians and to make a ten days' reconnaissance. Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed.

The British report that the Bengal Lancers entered Hiang Hsiang ahead of the Germans and temporarily hoisted the British flag. They assisted the Germans in the attack. The Chinese lost 200.

AFTER LONDON SPORTING CLUB.

Pugilist Corbett Says He Hopes to Secure Control of the National and Manage It Himself.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, who arrived in this city on Saturday last from New York, in an interview published in the Echo this evening says the principal object of his visit here is to try to get hold of the National Sporting club and run it on the same basis as the American boxing clubs.

LOUBET TO RECEIVE MAYORS.

Occasion of Banquet in Paris to Be Used for Monster Republican Demonstration.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Cornean.]

PARIS, Sept. 17.—At a conference of the Cabinet this morning to discuss the internal situation in France it was decided to make the banquet of the Mayors the occasion for a great Republican demonstration. It affords an opportunity for President Loubet to come into contact with the executives of the cities and towns of France, and for this reason it is arranged for President Loubet to receive the Mayors at the Elysée Palace on Saturday and Sunday, as the number expected will be so great that they cannot all get to meet the President in one day.

President Loubet has snubbed the City Council of Paris, and has not even replied to the invitation to attend their banquet, at which the Mayor of London is to be present.

Dr. Henric Is Silent.

Dr. Henric, who has just landed at Marseilles, maintains absolute silence regarding the Klobb-Voulet-Chanoine drama in the Soudan, of which he was the sole witness. The Nationalists are making desperate efforts to get him to talk.

Priest Is Assassin's Victim.

Another murderous attack has been made upon a priest by an Anarchist. The victim is Father Simon of Nancy. Father Simon is dying. This is the third attack upon a priest by Anarchists since the attempt on the life of the Shah.

Water Famine Is Costly.

The water shortage in Paris is such that from 2 o'clock in the afternoon not a passenger could leave the Montparnass station on the Western railroad, as there was no water for the boilers of the locomotives, and the company was forced to return the money for 2500 railroad tickets. Tonight, when water was pumped in the reservoirs, the trains were started.

American Horses Invade Europe.

Horse raisers in France are uneasy over the number of American horses being imported into Europe, of which 50,000 were imported during the year. The raisers declare that by the report of the government France has the best horses and ought to drive American horses out of the European market.

New York Commission Reception.

The New York State commission gave a reception in the United States Pavilion today to meet the women commissioners of the United States. Mrs. George P. Metcalfe and Mrs. Clarence Burns, the New York women commissioners, received.

Praise American Generosity.

The French press comments upon American generosity as shown by the subscriptions sent to the Paris American Chamber of Commerce for the Galveston sufferers, which is already $15,000.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and family sail for America on Oct. 17. Mrs. Palmer will go directly to Chicago.

German Socialist Democrats Meet.

MAINZ, Germany, Sept. 17.—The congress of Social Democrats opened here today in the Town Hall. Herr Singer, the well-known Socialist leader and member of the Reichstag, was elected President, and Herr Ulrich, also a member of the Reichstag, was elected Vice President. Herr Bebel was indisposed and was absent from the meeting.

Arrest Frenchmen in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Three Frenchmen, recently arrested at Metz under suspicion of espionage, have since been found photographing a fort under construction. Their examination is in progress.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Tuesday, Sept. 18.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marques, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close today at 12 p. m. via S. S. Fuerst Bismarck.

Direct mails for France will close today at 12 p. m. via S. S. La Lorraine.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close today at 12 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Sunday at 2 p. m.

For Yucatan, via Progreso, final close today at 12 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via Mobile, final close tomorrow at 6 p. m.

For Brasil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS — For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 p. m. and 9 p. m.; final close today at 9 p. m.

For Australia, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via San Francisco, final close Sept. 20, 12 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, final close today at 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair, fresh north to east winds.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday, light north to east winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Tuesday in central portions, light variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 17, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.96	84	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.78	54	66	W.	.06	Rain
Alpena	30.12	50	70	N.W.	.06	Clear
Atlanta	30.04	68	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.98	76	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Battleford	30.02	56	....	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.10	54	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.98	54	66	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	29.64	54	68	W.	.22	Rain
Cairo	30.18	64	70	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Calgary	....	52	56	N.E.	.12	Fair
Charlotte	29.92	68	82	N.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.82	62	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.24	62	68	N.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	56	58	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.08	56	58	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.12	56	66	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.20	60	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.84	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.22	58	64	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.12	52	56	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Dodge City	29.98	74	84	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dubuque	30.24	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.80	88	94	W.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.92	50	60	Calm	....	Fair
Galveston	29.98	86	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.16	52	54	W.	.08	Clear
Green Bay	30.20	58	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Helena	30.02	48	52	W.	.03	Clo'dy
Huron	30.10	58	62	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.20	54	58	N.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.94	86	94	W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.18	72	86	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Lander	29.94	*60	70	S.W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.16	66	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.88	68	76	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.20	50	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.16	66	70	N.	.10	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.94	54	56	Calm	....	Clo'dy
Milwaukee	30.24	54	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.16	52	60	S.E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.02	78	90	N.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.16	64	70	N.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.98	86	90	N.E.	....	Clear
New York City	29.80	56	66	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Norfolk	29.94	68	78	N.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.02	56	66	S.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	30.02	76	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Omaha	30.14	60	62	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.88	56	58	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.14	56	62	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.86	60	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	54	58	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.74	80	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.02	52	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.74	64	70	S.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.06	66	70	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.18	64	70	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.22	56	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.02	60	62	S.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.98	54	60	N.	.22	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	60	64	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	62	66	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.04	78	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	29.94	60	68	N.W.	....	Clear
White River	30.18	44	60	Calm	....	Clear
Williston	29.94	54	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.24	48	60	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 49°; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 53; 11 a. m., 54; 12 m., 55; 1 p. m., 55; 3 p. m., 56; 6 p. m., 56. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.93; 6 p. m., 29.90.

900 DROPS

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Chicago Health board yesterday:

Anderson, Anders, 77; 630 St. Rockwell-st., Sept. 16.

Anderson, Eric, 55; 276 Madison-st., Sept. 13.

Ackerman, Lizette, 72; 25 N. Halsted-st., Sept. 16.

Bulow, Gottlieb, 53; 4503 Armour-av., Sept. 16.

Ballenbach, Carrie, 38; German-American Hospital, Sept. 16.

Brown, Joseph, 54; 10701 Michigan-av., Sept. 16.

Billinard, Clinton R., 50; 149 N. Paulina-st., Sept. 16.

Dunnagan, Louisa N., 28; 6145 Monroe-av., Sept. 16.

Davis, Edward A., 46; Cook County Hospital, Sept. 16.

Dwyer, Patrick, 67; 2149 50th-st., Sept. 14.

Day, Agnes S., 9; 3034 Groveland-av., Sept. 15.

Delebarty, Minnie, 34; 371 Huron-st., Sept. 15.

Fransslow, Annie, 80; 69 Concord-pl., Sept. 16.

Gary, Herbert M., 23; 1122 W. Monroe-st., Sept. 15.

Gillis, Abe, 21; 55 Hastings-st., Sept. 17.

Glick, Marie, 19; 444 S. Marshfield-av., Sept. 15.

Heinz, Ruth, 9; 394 107th-st., Sept. 17.

Hanaway, Josepha, 20; 93 Hastings-st., Sept. 15.

Honlihan, Annie, 51; 582 B. Morgan-st., Sept. 17.

Helm, Peter, 43; 3442 Auburn-av., Sept. 16.

Johnson, George, 43; 1406 Harvard-st., Sept. 16.

Joyce, Agnes, 16; 35th-st., and Oakley-av., Sept. 16.

Kane, James, 66; 1327 N. Halsted-st., Sept. 16.

Kraemer, Charley F. W., 30; 1041 W. Van Buren-st., Sept. 14.

Lynch, Albert J., 26; 3722 La Salle-st., Sept. 16.

Ludlom, Harriet G., 71; 1823 Michigan-av., Sept. 16.

Moroney, Patrick F., 34; 80 Cypress-st., Sept. 15.

McDougal, William, 37; 1928 Wabash-av., Sept. 17.

Moore, Samuel, 70; 3538 Dearborn-st., Sept. 16.

Macdonald, James, 30; 299 W. Madison-st., Sept. 16.

McCarthy, Charles, 60; Harrison and Desplaines-sts., Sept. 16.

Norris, John H., 43; 912 W. Monroe-st., Sept. 15.

Plachinski, John, 53; 969 N. Hermitage-av., Sept. 15.

Quinn, Mary E., 53; 348 W. Monroe-st., Sept. 15.

Ryan, John, 5; 10647 Green Bay-av., Sept. 17.

Redmond, John, 10; 41 25th-pl., Sept. 15.

Russell, James, 67; 1357 N. Sacramento-av., Sept. 15.

Schot, Anna, 46; 12 Rush-st., Sept. 15.

Toney, Margaret, 60; 71 Barber-st., Sept. 16.

Tanda, Frank, 63; 194 Augusta-st., Sept. 14.

Ventors, Christina, 66; 1004 Harvard-st., Sept. 15.

Vigan, Nicholas, 34; 52 Emerson-av., Sept. 15.

Weber, Anna, 70; 3435 S. Park-av., Sept. 15.

Whitehead, David, 57; 97 W. Taylor-st., Sept. 17.

Witt, Peter, 59; 261 Maxwell-st., Sept. 15.

Zika, Mary, 48; 552 W. 19th-st., Sept. 15.

DEATHS.

BURTIS—Sept. 17, Fred G., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burtis, age 19 years 8 months. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 1 p. m., 1077 W. Taylor-st., to Rosehill.

DAVIS—Edward A. Davis, aged 45 years, Sept. 16. Interment at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 19, 1900.

ELEBER—John, died Sept. 17, beloved husband of Johanna Eleber (nee Donegan), 372 Orleans-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORBES—George Sumner, beloved son of Alexander and Catharine C. Forbes, Sept. 15, aged 21 years 8 months. Funeral from 197 East 47th-st., Sept. 19, at 10:30 o'clock. Burial private.

JACOBS—Henry C. J., 271 46th-st., died suddenly at 6 p. m. Monday. Funeral private.

KANE—Sept. 16, James Kane, age 66 years, at his residence, 1827 North Halsted-st. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, to Mount Carmel Church, thence to Graceland.

LUDLAM—Mrs. Dr. Reuben, died Sept. 16. Funeral from residence, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

MITCHELL—Sept. 15, at 9:15 p. m., Morris, beloved husband of the late Dora and father of Mrs. A. Benjamin M., Robert J., Joseph and Mitchell, aged 60 years. Funeral from residence, 1314 Fulton-st., Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock sharp. Carriages to Free Sons Cemetery, Waldheim. Kindly omit flowers.

PATERSON—At 5639 Wabash-av., on the 16th inst. Margaret Buntine Paterson, widow of the late Hugh Paterson, linen merchant, Glasgow, Scotland. Glasgow and Troon papers please Copy. Funeral private.

REDMOND—Died at his residence, 41 E. 25th-pl., John, beloved son of Owen and Anne Redmond (nee Hogan), brother of Lillie, Mary, Annie, Kittie, and Eugenie. Funeral from his late residence Tuesday at 9:30 to All Saints' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

RUSSELL—James Russell, died Sept. 15, 1900, aged 57 years. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 from residence, 1357 N. Sacramento-av., to Mount Olive.

SCHNEIDER—Pauline Schneider, died Sept. 17, 4 p. m. Funeral from late residence, 1501 Dunning-st., at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday.

STEELE—Edward J. Steele, Sept. 17, at his residence, 90 Rice-st. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 20,

TWO POP FLIES WIN GAMES

ORPHANS ARE TWICE BEATEN BY FLUKE HOME RUNS.

Boston's Bandbox Responsible for Two Undeserved Victories by Giving Selee's Men Six Runs Outright—Loftus' Team Could Have Won by Playing Perfect Baseball—Strang Makes a Costly Throw and Ryan an Expensive Muff—Phillies Win Twice.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	72	45	.615	Chicago	57	65	.467
Pittsburg	68	51	.561	St. Louis	53	64	.453
Philadelp'a.	62	55	.526	Cincinnati	53	66	.440
Boston	55	59	.496	New York	50	68	.424

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Pittsburg, 12; New York, 3.

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

FLUKE HOME RUNS HELP BOSTON.

Orphans Show Disposition to Quit Under Hard Luck.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Two pop flies dropped over the left field fence of the Boston bandbox, miscalled ball grounds, this afternoon and gave Boston two victories over Loftus' broken crowd of athletes.

One "home run" gave Selee's sluggers three runs early in the first contest, practically putting Chicago out of the running. That defeat was not so hard to bear, as Boston probably would have won anyhow. Still, one can never tell, and Chicago's first batter reached first in five of the nine innings.

The second game was the "tough luck" game. In the beginning a muff by Ryan and Dexter's bad throwing gave Boston three runs, and Callahan pitched miserably, but after that Callahan and the entire team took a brace. Loftus' crowd hit Willis viciously, and, although their hardest drives went straight at fielders, enough landed safe to even up the score. Just as Chicago had made amends for the bad first inning a hit and an error put two Bostonians on the bases after the side should have been retired. Then Sullivan poked out a weak fly to left. The wind caught the ball and it just skimmed over the top of the fence, and three more runs were chalked up.

That hit was bad enough, but it was not the worst. Just to see how perverse it could be, fate decreed that Dexter's fly, a much longer one than Sullivan's should fall into Duffy's hands as he backed against the fence further out towards center. There were two Chicagoans on bases at that time, but later, when Mertes hit the ball in a line two feet higher than the ball fence, there was not a man ahead of him.

Nothing but Luck for Boston.

With the luck that pursued Boston, Billy Kersand's minstrels could have beaten Chicago. Yet Loftus' men had they played good ball, would have won one game. The trouble with the Chicago club is that when it gets a good, hard rap it stays down nine seconds. Dexter had three chances to stop the scoring in the first inning of the second game, and Ryan had one, and both failed—also had Strang thrown well just before Sullivan fluked his home run, a double play probably would have resulted.

But when all is said, the cramped grounds, the accomplication of the penurious ones of the triumvirate, were to blame for both defeats, and each fly that fell over the fence knocked all interest out of the games. No sportsmanship is possible under circumstances where a pop fly is worth more than a terrific hit.

Loftus' men could not hit Nichols in the first game, although until the third inning they kept the Bostonians hustling to prevent runs being scored. Long saved two tallies by a desperate stop in the third inning, and consequently when Boston commenced the manufacture of tallies in its half. Lowe started with a hit. Clark bunted to Griffith, who threw wide to first.

Orphans Throw Up Their Hands.

Bradley might have saved the error, but got his exaggerated legs tied in knots and lost the ball. Nichols struck out, but Hamilton singled, sending home the first run. After Stahl Long lifted the ball just over the fence and deadened the interest. From that to the end Chicago played merely as a matter of form. Hits by Collins, Duffy, and Clarke netted Boston five more tallies in the fourth, and a gift to Long, followed by singles by Tenney and Collins, added another pair in the seventh.

Finally, in the eighth inning, Ryan averted the threatened shutout by driving the ball on a line over the left field fence and far across the railroad tracks. This is the difference between home runs and home runs. The score:

CHICAGO—FIRST GAME.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Strang, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	1
McCarthy, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Childs, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf	4	1	1	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dexter, c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	2
McCor'k, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hlling, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Dexter, c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	3	6	24	11	3	0	4	1	5

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	3	2	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	4	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0
Collins, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	4	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	3	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan, c	3	0	1	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	6	9	27	11	0	2	1	2	0

*Tenney out for Stahl's interference.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Hits	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0—6
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*—4
Hits	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	*—10

Home runs—Long, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, 2. Double plays—McCormick-Childs-Bradley, Strang-Bradley. Hit by pitched ball—Strang, Lowe. Struck out—Nichols 2, Griffith 2. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:57.

Another Fluke Home Run.

Until Sullivan's fluke home run took the interest out of it, the second game gave promise of exciting sport. Boston piled up a big lead in the first inning. A gift to Long started the trouble, and after two were out Long stole. Tenney drove a fly to right, which Ryan muffed after a hard run. Collins singled, took second on a passed ball, and scored on Duffy's hit.

Having a sufficient handicap Callahan pitched beautifully, while his club mates went after Victor Willis with the laudable intention of beating him. They hit hard, but without perceptible effect until the third, when a gift to McCormick and Strang's two-baser to left yielded one tally. Ryan drew a base in the fourth and Mertes singled. Willis, who seemed about to go to pieces, fanned a batter, and Bradley tied the score with a sharp drive over second. McCormick singled to right, but Bradley, fearing Stahl would accomplish the impossible and catch the ball, only reached second. Then Dexter's fly fell on the wrong side of the fence and Callahan dashed all hopes by pitching a no-hit game.

It was entirely different in Boston's half. Duffy singled and Lowe hit down at Strang, who made a perfect stop, but threw low to Bradley. Duffy was racing to third when Strang threw, and had Bradley caught the ball an easy double probably would have resulted. Sullivan then made his "home run," and the game degenerated. Chicago still had a chance to even up, but as it was getting dark, Willis' speed proved more effective, and although Mertes' home run in the sixth revived hope, the needed tallies would not materialize and another defeat fell crushingly upon Loftus. The score:

CHICAGO—SECOND GAME.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Strang, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
McCarthy, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 1b	4	0	1	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	2
McCor'ck, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dexter, c	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	4	5	24	14	3	0	0	0	4

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0
Collins, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	4	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1
Sullivan, c	3	1	1	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	6	6	7	28	13	0	1	4	1	1

*Tenney out for Stahl's interference.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Hits	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0—4
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*—4
Hits	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	*—5

Attendance, 1,700. Two-base hit—Strang. Home runs—Sullivan, Mertes. Struck out—Bradley, Strang, Dexter, Sullivan, Willis, Hamilton. Passed ball—Dexter. Balk—Willis. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:42.

Notes of the Game.

The team will close the Eastern series tomorrow and start West.

Kling hurt a finger in the fourth inning of the first game, and retired in favor of Dexter.

Strang's fielding at third was great, and his error might have been saved by an experienced first baseman.

McCarthy, Ryan, and Mertes made clever catches. McCarthy went in under the tumble-down left field fence at a dead run, and jerked down Hamilton's line drive. Ryan and Mertes each caught line drives after long runs.

PHILLIES CAPTURE BOTH GAMES.

Orth and Dunn Hold Reds Down to Three Runs.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17.—A doubls-header was played today by Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the locals winning both. Philadelphia's game in the field was fast, Cross' work being exceptionally brilliant. Dunn's pitching was masterful. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Ph'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Irwin, rf	0	0	2	1	0	D'hanty, 1b	1	2	9	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	8	1	0	La Jole, 2b	1	1	3	4	1
Corc'r'n, ss	1	0	6	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	2	1	1
St'fidt, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	M'Far'd, c	1	1	7	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Dolan, 3b	1	0	2	3	0
Peitz, c	0	1	4	2	0	Cross, ss	0	0	5	3	0
Br'stein, p	0	0	1	5	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	2	8	24	12	0	Totals	4	7	27	16	5

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	*—4

Two-base hit—Delehanty. Three-base hit—La Jole. Home run—Barrett. Stolen base—Harley. Double play—McFarland-La Jole. Bases on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Orth, 1. Hit by pitcher—La Jole. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Orth, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Ph'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Slagle, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Irwin, rf	0	0	4	0	0	D'hanty, 1b	1	1	16	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	7	1	0	La Jole, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Corc'r'n, ss	0	0	4	5	0	Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0
St'fidt, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	Douglass, c	0	2	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	Dolan, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	2	1	1	Cross, ss	0	0	4	3	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	3	0	Dunn, p	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	1	3	24	12	1	Totals	4	11	27	16	0

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	*—4

Two-base hit—La Jole. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Barrett, Harley. Corcoran. Stolen bases—Slagle, Delehanty. Double play—Scott-Corcoran-Beckley. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 3; off Scott, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Scott, 1. Passed ball—Kahoe. Time—1:30. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—4,774.

Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Today's game had a peculiar finish. St. Louis had two out and two men on bases, when Donovan sent a grounder toward Demont. The ball hit Burkett, who was on his way to third, and the game was over. Donovan, the Hartford recruit, pitched well for Brooklyn, although he found McGraw a hard proposition. In five time at bat the St. Louis Captain had four passes and was hit once. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf	2	1	3	0	0
P. Don'n, rf	0	2	1	1	0	Kelley, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	4	3	Daly, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Keister, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	Cross, 3b	2	1	0	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Dement, ss	1	0	3	2	1
Robinson, c	1	0	7	2	0	Farrell, c	0	1	2	4	0
Powell, p	1	1	0	1	0	W.Don'n, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	10	24	10	3	Totals	7	9	26	12	2

*Donlin batted for Powell in ninth.
†Burkett hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3—5
Brooklyn	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	*—7

Three-base hits—Kelley 1. Two-base hits—McGann, Jones. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Powell, 2. Stolen bases—Heidrick [2], P. Donovan, Robinson, Jones, Sheckard. Bases on balls—By Donovan, 4; by Powell, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 1. Passed balls—Farrell, Robinson. Time—2:04. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—900.

Pittsburg, 12; New York, 3.

New York, Sept. 17.—New York lost the game today with Pittsburg in the third inning, when the visitors fell on to Mercer's curves for eight runs. Murphy and Bernard were batted out of New York today and both showed up well. The score:

Pittsburg	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	2	0	1	Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Be'mont, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	2	4	1	0
Ritchie, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Hick'n, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Wagner, rf	2	4	1	0	0	Smith, rf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	2	1	11	0	0	Bernard, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Willis, 3b	1	0	3	5	0	Doyle, 1b	1	2	13	0	1
O'Con'r, c	1	2	1	2	0	Davis, ss	0	1	2	6	0
Ely, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Murphy, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Leever, p	1	1	0	2	0	Grady, c	0	0	1	0	0
						Bowe'an, c	0	2	0	0	0
						Mercer, p	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	12	16	27	12	2	Totals	3	8	12	27	18	2

Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0—12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 5; by Mercer, 1. Stolen bases—Wagner, Van Haltren, Davis [2]. Double play—Ely-Ritchie-O'Brien. Two base hits—Doyle, Beaumont. Hit by pitcher—By Leever, 1. Wild pitch—Leever. Passed balls—O'Connor, Bowerman. Umpire—Snyder. Time—2:25. Attendance—1,000.

Greens, 9; Columbia Giants, 6.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Greens won today and added another victory to the Columbia Giants easily by a score of 9 to 6. A. Grant, Fuller, Bryan, and Fitzsimmons played good ball. The score:

Greens	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	0—9
Giants	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—6

Batteries—Mullen and Fuller; Miller, Bell, and Johnson.

BOXING SHOW AT TATTERSALL'S.

Two Thousand People Attend the Benefit Exhibition.

The boxing carnival given last night at Tattersall's attracted 2,000 spectators, and the promoters estimated between $1,200 and $1,500 would be realized. A lengthy program was presented, all of the bouts being of a friendly character, and the majority of them limited to the fancy of the timekeeper. Women were admitted, but few were present. Around the ringside were many popular fightgoers, and most of them had come to see the advertised bouts between some of the veterans. None of these took place, the portly spectators thinking discretion the better part of valor.

They were content to act as referees, and in one or two instances the contestants took a hand in mimic punch at them. There were bouts galore, two pairs of contestants being in the ring at the same time, the sound of the ringing bell being the signal for rest for one pair and of the commencement of hostilities for the other.

The comedian of the show, Sig Hart and Tommy White, kept the crowd convulsed with laughter. White introduced a good many blows, followed in the French rules of boxing. He backed Hart into a corner, and the seconds pushed in a chair, which little Hart sat on, at once used to get at his opponent on equal terms.

Harry Gilmore and his son Harry gave a spirited exhibition, the veteran feigning a knockout in the finish in clever style. Eddy Santry appeared with young Mowatt and dropped the latter with a punch on the jaw that, had more force in it, the sender intended to give it. Jack Root also did the same with Jack Bellinger. Harry Forbes and Fred Whittaker pleased the crowd with their fast work.

Among the others who appeared were Frank Childs and Kid Rogers; Walter Blooms and Kid James; Walter Nolan and Charles Minor; J. Simms and Curran; Joe Choynski and Henry Baker; Benny Yanger and Pete Berry; Benny Barry and Frank Fitzgerald; Dal Hawkins and Jim Popp; Maurice Rauchwald and Kid Abel; Modjesca brothers, midgets; Billy Botchford and Henry Lombard, and a number of others.

All of the contestants volunteered their services. Those who had the temerity to officiate as referees were Smiley Corbett, Frank Adler, Judge Lynch, Jack Curley, L. Houseman, Ike Bloom, Harry Stout, Malachy Hogan, Phil Wechsler, J. F. O'Malley, Paddy Carroll was the announcer and Frank Kennedy timekeeper.

Notes of the Boxers.

Sammy Harris has returned from a long vacation at Loon Lake, in Wisconsin.

Benny Yanger, the "Tipton Slasher," and his manager will leave for West Baden this afternoon. Upon his return in about ten days Yanger will be ready to step anybody in the world who can "do" 122 pounds, with Young Mowatt preferred.

GOLF AT MIDLOTHIAN CLUB TODAY.

Thorne, Burr Oak, Ty Gwyn, Harvest, and Prince Richard Cup Contests.

At the Midlothian club today the first match play rounds for the Thorne, Burr Oak, Ty Gwyn, Harvest, and Prince Richard Cups will be played. The drawings for the three principal trophies resulted as follows:

THORNE CUP.

P. K. Tyng and J. C. Daniels.
R. H. Hunt and C. Zeublin.
W. F. G. Bates and W. Gilson.
W. L. De Wolf and R. H. Donnelly.

BURR OAK.

J. D. Stone and E. C. Potter.
E. P. Robbins and A. M. Kistler.
R. Fitzgerald and S. A. Helmer.
E. S. Hunter and J. O. Hinkley.

TY GWYN CUP.

J. H. Douglas and R. Mather.
C. W. Leland and M. D. Wilson.
J. L. Stead and J. C. Murray.
C. L. Hunter and L. W. Noyes.
Play will be at eighteen holes.

CHICAGO BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES.

Fellowships Start the Season with Three Straight Victories.

The opening series in the Chicago Bowling league, rolled last night at Mussey's, resulted in three straight wins for the Fellowships over the Lincoln Cycling club. Hanna rolled 234 in the second game, and Mayou 244 in the third. Both started with six straight strikes. Score:

Fellowship.	1	2	3	Lincolns.	1	2	3
Ullrich	167	192	214	Altman	157	156	174
Mayou	196	198	244	Huhn	162	138	169
Jones	154	164	122	Becker	150	184	150
Baker	163	155	169	Stretch	198	142	179
Hanna	171	234	198	Scott	180	178	141
Totals	851	923	947	Totals	847	798	813

In the Metropolitan league last night the Blue Lights defeated the Rounders two out of three games. Scores:

B. Lights.	1	2	3	Rounders.	1	2	3
Patterson	150	129	178	Lewis	149	130	170
Linehan	164	140	149	Lawler	135	106	168
Killian	142	163	154	Griffin	93	154	197
Howard	132	125	135	Hayes	118	187	192
Reitz	122	149	161	Garvey	133	124	153
Totals	706	684	776	Totals	628	671	850

The Erics and Marquettes met in the Lake View league last, each winning a game. Scores:

Erie.	1	2	3	Marquette.	1	2
Halterman	198	149	Heidorn	147	173
Druesh	150	153	Meisler	157	145
Kloempken	162	185	Hultman	163	180
Volkman	205	118	Benson	150	134
Simpson	159	161	Berlin	157	168
Buehr	155	170	Reuss	177	158
Barenz	169	171	Miller	174	123
Biedenweg	170	134	Amos	223	141
Totals	1,870	1,161	Totals	1,837	1,206

THREE CLUBS IN CHICAGO.

THIS CITY IS INCLUDED IN NEW BASEBALL CIRCUIT.

National Association Is Reorganized from the Ashes of the Defunct American Association, with Clubs in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, and Possibly Washington and Detroit—McGraw's Ideas on National Game.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The National Association of Baseball clubs was organized here today at a meeting of the following opponents to the so-called baseball "trust": Thomas F. McCarthy of Boston, A. H. Koch and F. C. Richter, representing Philadelphia; C. S. Haverner and Joseph D. O'Brien, representing Chicago; Phil Peterson and Harry Goldman of Baltimore, and H. D. Quin, representing Milwaukee. O'Brien had a proxy representing George P. Heckel and George D. Shaefer of St. Louis and a certified check to take care of its financial end. Phil Peterson, President of the Baltimore Amusement company, which was organized to promote the New American association club here, presided.

The spirit shown at the meeting indicated that the projectors are determined to make this new baseball movement a success if money and push can do it. The organization will be a "major" league of eight clubs, representing Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, and two other cities. A $5,000 guarantee of good faith is required and every city represented at the meeting is pledged.

There will be no difficulty in filling the two vacant cities, as the association has applications from Washington, Providence, and Pittsburg for the vacancy in the East, and Louisville, Buffalo, and Detroit in the West. The Western choice is likely to fall on Detroit, the Eastern to Washington. While Baltimore will be in the new association it will not deposit its guarantee or secure the franchise until the close of the National league season and McGraw and Robinson are released from their contract with St. Louis. McGraw and Robinson were at home yesterday, and conferred with the projectors of the new association. After the conference McGraw said:

"It is a well established fact that the National league managers contemplate cutting salaries next year. The only way any league can be a success is to have contracts with the players, but I think the contracts will possibly be limited to one instead of three years. I do not know whether the league owners will give the Players' union a hearing or not on such questions.

"I am under contract to play with the St. Louis club this season, and I have been well treated by my employers and the people of St. Louis, and, under these circumstances, I cannot and will not take any active part in any movement unless it is one that will redound to the credit of my club and my employers, as long as my connection with them remains in force. Naturally, of course, I would prefer to be in Baltimore and play on a Baltimore club.

"The American association has been compared with the old Brotherhood of players, with changes rung in upon the new Players' Protective Union. No such comparison should be made. When the Brotherhood was framed baseball was at its zenith, and there was little occasion for a change. The one was brought about by the present alleged depression, and the cities that were dropped from the league naturally 'kick.' A better comparison would be that of race racing, which at a time of depression went out of the control of the League of American Wheelmen into that of the National Cycling association, in which the Racing Cyclists' union has a hand."

The representatives of the six cities named deposited $5,000 each, the $30,000 being immediately turned over to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit company of Baltimore. The name "American association" was changed to "National association," because the National league claims the right to the former title.

Adrian C. Anson, the President of the organization formed last spring, was left out, presumably because he could not raise the $5,000 deposit test.

Phil Peterson, the temporary President, tonight said the new organization had not been effected to make war on the National league, but to conduct an independent league. If the National league will meet the new association amicably and agree to a peaceful division of dates it will not conflict, well and good; if not the National association will take care of itself. If the Baltimore club cannot secure Park, in this city it has also an option on another ground. The association will meet again next month to complete its organization.

Mr. Anson, when shown the reference to his retirement on account of the $5,000 test, smiled contentedly and said: "Don't know what the boiling alleys last night and said: "I have nothing to say—absolutely nothing to say about the matter." Then he added as an afterthought: "Except that I would like to see a new league formed for the good of the national game."

INDIANAPOLIS' GIFT OF ONE RUN.

Umpire Saves Hoosiers from Another Shutout by White Stockings.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	83	52	.615	Kansas City	69	70	.493
Pittsburg	77	58	.570	Indianapolis	70	77	.476
Indianapolis	70	64	.522	Buffalo	61	77	.442
Detroit	69	68	.504	Minneapolis	53	83	.394

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
Milwaukee, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Kansas City, 2; Buffalo, 1.

Games Today.

Indianapolis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Detroit at Minneapolis.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

The White Stockings illustrated the force of habit again yesterday by shutting out the Indians once more—that is, the Indians were blanked all right, but Umpire McDonald wouldn't see it that way and deliberately gave them their solitary tally. That was when he allowed Hartzell a home run on a fly which went over right field fence, foul by five feet at the lowest estimate.

McDonald was responsible behind the pitcher, as he did during the entire game, and never made a move to get over towards the line to judge Hartzell's hit, but stood with his arms folded and guessed that it was "fair." McDonald had been accustomed to having to him, and probably realized his error, for he cut out his photograph gallery posing after that and hustled around a bit.

The frigid weather kept the crowd down to a mere handful of the spectators-the-wool rooters, but they were rewarded for their bravery by having one of the scrappiest games of the season dished up to them. For no reason except the rivalry that has existed all season between the two clubs they fought it out desperately, and for if there was something depending on its result. Both teams were out to win and went after every point. That was why Magoon got himself put out of the game in the fifth inning. He had a justifiable kick coming, but he carried it beyond all reason, and McDonald finally set him down on the bench.

It was all about a bit of interference by Padden at first. With McFarland at third, the Captain cut loose for second to score the run on the throw. He was caught between bases and backed up to first again, with Magoon chasing him. The two players brought about the present alleged depression, and the cities that were dropped from the league naturally 'kick.' A better comparison would be that of race racing, which at a time of depression went out of the control of the League of American Wheelmen into that of the National Cycling association, in which the Racing Cyclists' union has a hand."

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INDIANAPOLIS' GIFT OF ONE RUN.

Umpire Saves Hoosiers from Another Shutout by White Stockings.

Indian'lis.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Hartzell, lf	1	2	1	0	1	Hoy, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	McFar'd, rf	1	2	1

FIRST PRACTICE OF YALE.

TWENTY-FOUR MEN REPORT TO CAPTAIN GORDON BROWN.

Candidates Are a Fine Looking Lot and Include Plenty of Backs, Ends, and Tackles—Good Men from Wesleyan—Maroons Do Some Fierce Work, Captain Speed Being Knocked Out for a Full Minute—Northwestern's First Lineup.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Twenty-four men of the twenty-five who had been ordered to appear here today were on hand when Captain Gordon Brown took his team for the first day's practice of the season at the Yale Field.

The candidates on hand today were Goss, Guld, Chadwick, Sharpe, Wear, Holt, Hale, Cook, Hamlin, Lee, Easton, Dupee, Kunzing, Francis, De Saulles, Hyde, Gordon Brown, Tomlinson, Payne, Williams, Frew, Fox, Chittenden, Hooker, Thompson.

Of these men all but Chittenden and Hyde are old Yale players. Chittenden is a freshman, scientific, who comes here with a fine record as a "prep" school player.

The candidates are as fine a looking lot of men as ever began the season on the Yale field. Among them are ten well built, heavy backs, a half dozen promising ends and tackles, where the weak point in the Yale team is this year, and several who will stand a good show for a place at guard. Of the new men Hyde is the most interesting newcomer. He is muscular and has played football before. He spent two weeks at Wesleyan last year and when he entered the Yale Theological Seminary he was debarred from the game for the year. His punting was marked.

Dupee, who was out of the game last year on account of sickness, started in today and will play through the season. Captain Brown and Mike Murphy kept the men at work only an hour in the strong wind, and because it was the first practice of the year. Hyde and Sharpe kicked to one field and Brown kept the remainder of the men working at starting and catching passes.

The first lineup will be on Friday, as the first game of the season comes on the 29th with Trinity.

FIVE HARVARD VETERANS ON HAND.

Forty Candidates Make Their Appearance on the Crimson Field.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The Harvard football men began work today, with only Daly, Hallowell, Ellis, Sawin, and C. Sargent of the veterans on hand. In spite of losses by graduation and those of Burnett and Kendall, the leaders, Dibblee, Daly, and McMasters were well pleased with the appearance of the forty-two men who came out.

The work consisted of starting, falling on the ball, punting, and catching punts with the ends running down. Head Coach Dibblee and J. F. Soorgan, '96, had charge of the men. The only freshmen present were De Roode and Parker, both unknown, but of promising looks. For the rest of the week and next week there will be morning and afternoon work.

The list of men out, with their weights, follows:

W. Lawrence, '01	146	Studen, '03	220
C. Sargent, '02	203	Jones, '03	165
Phillips	168	Ogilby, '02	162
Hallowell	165	Lichtner, '03	145
Hersey, '03	159½	Made, '03	147
L. Daly, '03	141	Ellis, '01	188
Sherlock, '03	143	Gleraach, '02	150
Dorr, '03	151	Green, '02	183
R. Mottley, '02	140½	Bowditch, '02	163
Noyes, '03	146	Whitwell, '03	175
De Roode, '04	153½	Macgrew, '03	159
Parker, '04	154½	Knowlton, '03	180
Kernan	154	Sawin, '01	159
Boyd, '02	149	Barnard, '02	200
Randolph, '03	166	Lottig, '03	154
Rockway	143	Blakeley, '02	158
Penny, '03	163	Ames, '03	153
A. H. Morse, '01	146	Hoxie, '01	156
I. L. Mottley, '02	138	Lewis, '02	180
A. C. Morse, '01	140		

Captain Daly gave out the schedule for the first time, as follows:

Sept. 29—Wesleyan at Cambridge.
Oct. 2—Williams at Cambridge.
Oct. 6—Bowdoin at Cambridge.
Oct. 10—Amherst at Cambridge.
Oct. 13—Columbia at Cambridge.
Oct. 17—Bates at Cambridge.
Oct. 20—West Point at West Point.
Oct. 27—Carlisle Indians at Cambridge.
Nov. 3—University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge.
Nov. 10—Brown at Cambridge.
Nov. 24—Yale at New Haven.

THIRTY TURN OUT AT PRINCETON.

Lea Is Pleased with the Candidates for the Tiger Eleven.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Thirty candidates for the Princeton eleven appeared on Osborne field in their moleskins this afternoon and were drilled a half-hour in the presence of a large crowd of students.

Of the men who lined up against Yale last year, Captain Pell, left tackle; Mills, guard; Roper, end; McCord and McClave, half backs; and Mattis, full back, were in uniform, and when the second-rate material was added it made the start fully as encouraging, so far as the number of candidates is concerned, as any of recent years.

"Biffy" Lea, head coach of last year's team, who has signed with the University of Michigan this fall, had charge of the practice. He said tonight: "Princeton began the season with the chances favoring a strong back field and a weak line, however, we noticed several players in the squad this afternoon who are put together for linemen and with proper coaching they ought to be made fit to fill the positions satisfactorily."

Arthur Poe was also at the practice and he has agreed to coach the ends for ten days. Nat Poe, quarter back on the '97 eleven, has been engaged to coach during the entire season, but Captain Pell has announced that there will be no regular head coach.

Owing to the entrance examinations only a few of the new men were on the field.

FOUR ELEVENS OUT AT ILLINOIS.

Plenty of Football Material and Enthusiasm Already in Sight.

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 17. — [Special.] — The largest number of candidates that has yet been out to practice was on Illinois Field today, there being four elevens at work. A temporary varsity squad has been selected, and these men were under the guidance of Smith and Holt; Woody and Johnston had charge of the other men.

Most of the work was signal practice, although Smith spent considerable time drilling quarter backs, and Holt worked with the line men on blocking and breaking through. Each coach had a squad out in the morning, and twice a day will be the order for some time.

The men selected for the varsity today were Arnold, center; Stahl and Hanson, guards; Lindgren, Lowenthal, Clayton, and Waldorf, tackles; Hall, Doud, and Pollard, ends; Wilder, Diener, and Dutton, quarters; Cook, full, and Cayou, Lundgren, Rotngeb, and Martin, half backs. A number of new men reported tonight, among the most promising being Ward Sullivan, a guard; Coons, a center from Bloomington; and Yagle and Northcutt, backs.

Greater interest is being evinced by the student body than ever before, over 500 having joined the athletic association today, this being a hundred in excess of the membership of any previous year. As only about half of the students are here, it is predicted that the membership will reach a thousand.

NORTHWESTERN'S FIRST LINEUP.

Fifteen Players Practice Under Coaches Hollister and Perry.

Football at Northwestern took on a businesslike aspect yesterday, when fifteen players appeared at Sheppard Field and were put at work on the first hard practice of the year. A broad smile appeared on the face of Dr. Hollister when "Dad" Elliott walked into the training quarters. Elliott has played left end for two years and has made a name for himself. He is the fastest runner on the team and one of the most aggressive players.

Elliott is the fifth of the old men to report, those being already here are Pinneo, Johnson, Smiley, and Deitz. Elliott was tried at his old position at left end and showed up well, apparently being in the best of condition. Lawler, last year's center, is also in Evanston, but will probably not play. He will enter Garrett Biblical Institute and will also preach, and for that reason will be compelled to give up the game.

Johnson was at left half, Smiley at right half, and Pinneo at full back, each having the same position that he occupied last year. There will probably be no change in this arrangement of the backs for some time, if at all. Schrauden-bach, formerly end for the North Division High School, was at quarter, and with the exception of a few fumbles his work was good.

In the line Elliott and Deitz are the only ones now here who are sure of their position. Ward, left guard, and Hanson, right tackle, will report in a few days. Several new men were out, among them Bauschbach, who captained Princeton (Ill.) High School in '98. He weighs 170 pounds. He was placed at right tackle and showed up well. Davidson, tackle on last year's Cornell, Ia., team, played right end.

The team lined up as follows: Left end, Elliott; left tackle, Seizer; left guard, Reed; center, Sabin; right guard, Deitz; right tackle, Bauschbach; right end, Davidson; quarter, Schraudenbach; left half, Johnson; right half, Smiley; full back, Pinneo.

E. R. Perry, Northwestern's former star half back and kicker, assisted Dr. Hollister in coaching and will do so until he leaves to take up work at Harvard. There is considerable discussion over this year's Captaincy. Deitz would get it easily if he were back of the line, but the probability is that either Pinneo or Smiley will be chosen.

ROUGH PRACTICE OF THE MAROONS.

Captain Speed Is Knocked Out for a Full Minute.

Cold weather put life and ginger into the football players at Marshall Field yesterday. The scrimmages were the fiercest that have taken place since the beginning of the practice four weeks ago. So madly did the scrubs charge against their opposing line that Captain Speed was once knocked out and did not regain consciousness for fully a minute. As the result of twenty minutes of laborious efforts Full Back Strauss of the scrubs made a touchdown. Ellsworth tried for goal and missed.

Coach Stagg tried the men in a variety of positions, as he is trying to determine which are the best fitted to be retained on the varsity squad. Atwood, who has been playing tackle and full-back with considerable success, was shifted to center and pitted against Speed. As in all the other positions Atwood has filled he stuck to his work faithfully and conscientiously. His uniformly good work has won the favorable notice of the coaches, and he stands a good chance for a permanent place on the team. Carey, who made such a good showing as guard in the high school games on Saturday, was tried at full back. He hit the line with a good deal of force, but could not be induced to run as low as the coaches thought necessary. Nothwithstanding his inexperience, however, Carey is considered a valuable man, because he has the spirit of eagerness to get into every play, and plugs away, right or wrong, with a grim determination to do something.

The two teams which played yesterday were evenly matched, and both did good defensive work. On the aggressive plays they made gains through weak places in the line, but no long distance runs were made by the half backs of either side. Coach Stagg, with his heavy reefer buttoned tightly about him, issued sharp commands and criticisms to the men.

P. O. Horton, half back on the reserve team last year, was out for his first practice. He played in some of the early games last season and showed excellent qualities in running with the ball. He weighs 165 pounds. Ray Abbott, formerly substitute on the Maroon team, will return to the University shortly and join the practice squad. He weighs 200 pounds and has had experience both at the university and at Morgan Park Academy.

UNPROTECTED CROSSING ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Intersection with Seventy-third street, where there are no gates and no flagman. The Grand Crossing elevation scheme, if carried out, will remove this death trap.

PROPOSE MINISTERS FOR OFFICE

Residents of Oak Park Discuss Names of Clergymen Best Qualified to Abolish Racetrack.

While some of the residents of Oak Park think the suggestion that ministers of the suburb be elected as members of the Town board and officers of Cicero to secure the abolition of the racetracks would be feasible, the majority treat the idea jocularly. Many are of the opinion that clergymen make poor politicians, and that the present town officials can accomplish more than the reform element. Nevertheless, names of ministers that are considered fit for some of the various town offices have been suggested.

Dr. H. R. Rasmus of the Methodist Church of Oak Park is held to be the man best qualified for the responsible position of President of the Cicero Town board. For Chief of Police Dr. W. E. Barton of the Congregational Church is the one most talked of. Dr. Barton, however, never wore a star nor carried a club, but those who know him say he would make the racetrack owners scamper if given the badge of authority and an opportunity.

Dr. H. W. Stough of the Congregational Church is considered qualified to be superintendent of Streets and Alleys. This was shown by Dr. Stough's vigilance in preventing tree-trimming recently and other depredations to the foliage and by his efforts to keep the city clean.

LAKE SAVES CHICAGO A FROST.

Colder to the South Even as Far as Springfield—Fair and Warmer Weather Promised Today.

Owing to the proximity to the lake and the cloudy condition of the weather Chicago escaped a frost yesterday morning, and for the next few days warmer weather is promised. There was frost south of Chicago, Springfield having a light frost on Sunday night.

"Fair weather on Tuesday, slightly warmer, with light easterly winds, becoming unsettled on Wednesday, with a possibility that there will be showers toward Wednesday night," is the weather man's promise.

The coldest weather of the cool spell in Chicago was at 5 and 6 o'clock a. m. yesterday, when the mercury went down to 41°. From that time it rose steadily until 4 p. m., when it reached 53°, where it remained, owing to the shifting of the wind to the east, off the lake.

The strong northwest wind blew itself out last night, and the sea commenced to go down. There were preparations for resumption of navigation to the east shore ports, which have rested under an embargo since Friday night.

MEET TO DEMAND CHEAP GAS.

Ravenswood People Appoint a Committee to Co-operate with Others—No Change in the War.

Speeches denouncing the People's Gaslight and Coke company were made last night at Bennett Hall, Ravenswood, by Alderman Blake of the Twenty-sixth Ward and others. Charles Truax was elected chairman and Harry Oldham secretary. Resolutions denouncing the gas company were adopted and a subcommittee of three, E. J. Murphy, R. M. Simons, and Chairman Truax, was elected to name a general committee which will confer with other committees interested in the agitation for lower prices of gas.

In his address Alderman Blake said he believed the gas fight was only temporary and it soon would pass away. H. H. Anderson, who drafted the resolutions, said the Legislature could force the companies to make a reasonable rate to consumers, and compared the price of gas here with the rate in other cities. E. J. Murphy said that public agitation would have more weight than anything else as to the betterment of conditions.

The sale of 40-cent gas on the North Side will be continued for an indefinite time, according to statements given out by both the Ogden and Municipal companies yesterday. "There is no prospect of an increase in the price," said Nelson C. McClary, general manager of the Ogden company. "We are not cutting prices, but if the Municipal makes any further reduction we are ready to meet the competition." A rumor of steps toward a settlement of the war was denied.

W. P. Martin, general manager of the Municipal company, said: "We do not intend to increase the 40-cent rate for some time. It is improbable that the price will go lower."

The Peoria Gaslight and Coke company entered a petition yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the City Council of Peoria from enforcing an ordinance which fixes the rates at which the company must supply gas at 75 cents. The motion will come up before Judge Kohlsaat this morning. The ordinance was to have gone into effect yesterday. The price of gas in Peoria had been $1.25, and 85 cents for illuminating and fuel respectively.

REITZ SEEKS A HAVEN HERE.

State Secretary of the Transvaal Coming to United States—Kruger May Follow Later.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 3 a. m.—F. W. Reitz, State Secretary of the abrogated South African Republic, is going to Paris, according to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, from which point he will proceed to the United States, where he will probably remain.

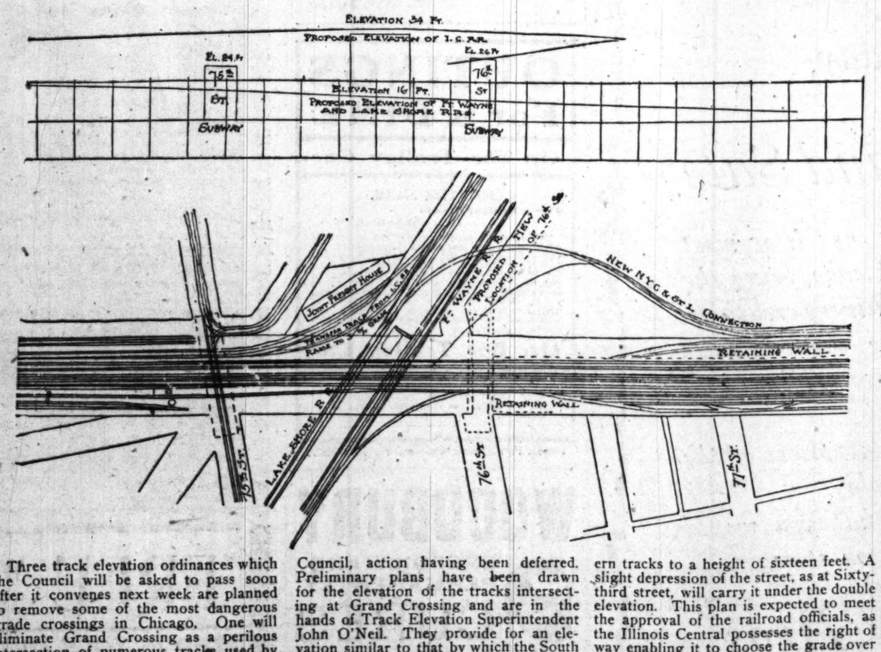
Portugal's Order Is Denounced.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Vossische Zeitung points out that the "singular orders" given by the Portuguese government to the Governor of Mozambique, authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe, permit Mr. Kruger to sail only for a European port, adding: "The government, in sending this, goes beyond its powers. Doubtless Lisbon is acting under pressure from Great Britain, who fears, presumably, that Mr. Kruger is going to the United States to appeal to a people whose Boer sympathies are still unshaken."

William Banks Extradited.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—Governor Tanner today honored a requisition from the Governor of Missouri for the extradition of William Banks, now under arrest at Galesburg and wanted in St. Louis, charged with murdering Ira Hawkins on Oct. 6, 1899.

PROPOSED ELEVATION OF RAILROAD TRACKS AT GRAND CROSSING.



Three track elevation ordinances which the Council will be asked to pass soon after it convenes next week are planned to remove some of the most dangerous grade crossings in Chicago. One will eliminate Grand Crossing as a perilous intersection of numerous tracks used by five railroads; one will raise the tracks which make Polk street a dangerous thoroughfare, and the third will elevate the tracks of the Mayfair division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the belt line.

The first has been prepared and the last two have been introduced into the Council, action having been deferred. Preliminary plans have been drawn for the elevation of the tracks intersecting at Grand Crossing and are in the hands of Track Elevation Superintendent John O'Neil. They provide for an elevation similar to that by which the South Side Elevated passes above the Illinois Central tracks at Sixty-third street and the street beneath the railroad tracks.

The plans provide for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks, used also by the Big Four and the Michigan Central, to a height of thirty-four feet, permitting the elevation of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern tracks to a height of sixteen feet. A slight depression of the street, as at Sixty-third street, will carry it under the double elevation. This plan is expected to meet the approval of the railroad officials, as the Illinois Central possesses the right of way enabling it to choose the grade over the other tracks.

It is proposed to deflect Seventy-sixth street to avoid a maze of tracks and to take out some tracks entirely. It is hoped that the elevation can be extended from the present end of track elevation of the Illinois Central through Pullman and Kensington.

INCOME OF CITY CUT $1,000,000.

Result Reached by Board of Review's Work. Now Practically at an End.

SOME LARGE INCREASES.

Pullman Company's Assessment Raised and That of Gas Trust Not Reduced.

PRESIDENT UPHAM TALKS.

The income of the City of Chicago next year from direct taxation will be in round numbers $5,000,000. This is $1,000,000 less than the year before.

The Board of Review practically closed its work yesterday with fixing the assessments on a number of railways. It also heard and refused the plea of the People's Gaslight and Coke company for a reduction in its assessment of $9,000,000. While the exact totals are not known yet, and will not be for ten days, still it is certain that the assessment for Chicago will be in round numbers $125,000,000 less than last year. Chicago's assessment, as fixed by the State Board of Review two years ago, was $240,000,000, and it is believed that body will not materially change these figures and that the assessment of the Board of Review will be allowed to stand. The 2 per cent on this figure which the City of Chicago is entitled to for its own use would bring in $5,000,000 in round numbers.

The most important action of the board, outside of confirming the old assessment of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, was to increase the assessment of the Pullman company by $1,500,000 and that of the Alton road from $21,674 to $1,250,000.

After the board had completed its day's work President Upham said:

"This winds up the work of the board for the year. There will be no rehearings and the only thing left to do is for the clerical force to close up the books and turn them over to the County Clerk. That work will be done by Oct. 1, or a month earlier than last year. The only new figures to come in are the real estate valuations for half a dozen railroads which have not been returned as yet."

The changes made by the board at its meeting are as follows:

Taxpayer.	From	To
Pullman company	$6,500,000	$8,000,000
Isaac J. Crane estate	Nothing	55,000
William B. Leeds	Nothing	355,000
Mrs. William B. Leeds	Nothing	100,000
Eugene S. Pike	12,500	100,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	$75,000	800,000
South Chicago railway	26,070	40,000
Blue Island railway	3,000	50,000
Wisconsin Central	3,350	25,000
Wabash railway	49,190	200,000
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	351,541	750,000
Lake Shore and Eastern	8,331	40,000
"Monon" railway	Nothing	55,135
Chicago and Erie	27,063	50,000
Chicago and Alton	21,674	1,250,000
Belt Line	5,800	50,000

SOUTH OMAHA BREAKS RECORD.

Population Is Now 26,001, Which Is an Increase of 222.51 Per Cent in Ten Years.

City.	1900.	1890.	Pct. of Gain.
South Omaha, Neb.	26,001	8,062	222.00
La Crosse, Wis.	28,895	25,090	15.00
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	33,300	18.44

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—South Omaha, Neb., not only more than trebled its population during the last ten years but it has taken the lead in the percentage of growth of any of the cities the population of which has been announced by the census office. It now has a population of 26,001, a gain of 17,939, or 222.51 per cent over 1890, when the population was but 8,062.

South Omaha did not appear in the census records previous to 1890, and within that short space of time it has been organized and secured a place among the cities having a population greater than 25,000. It was claimed by some that the large increase in the population of South Omaha was secured by the loss sustained by Omaha. This is not true, however, as it is known that the census returns for Omaha were padded in 1890, and aside from this the loss in Omaha was 37,897, while the gain of South Omaha is 17,939, which still leaves 20,000 people to be accounted for.

La Crosse, Wis., made but a fair gain in its population according to the returns of the census, its population now being 28,895, a gain of but 3,805, or 15.17 per cent over 1890, when the population was 25,000.

The population in 1880 was 14,505, showing an increase of 10,585, or 72.97 per cent, during the decade.

Asks Aid for Colored People.

Cyrus Field Adams, publisher of the Appeal, Chicago, and President of the National Afro-American Press association, has received a letter from Galveston from W. H. Noble Jr., publisher of the Times, the Afro-American organ in that city, in which he pictures the horrors of the situation and appeals for help. The letter states that about 1,500 colored men lost their lives in the storm and that fully 10,000 are homeless. All moneys should be sent to the Hon. John Dealy, chairman of the Financial committee, Galveston, Tex. All who send moneys are asked to state the amount to W. H. Noble Jr., 510 Twenty-third street.

RECALL THE DAYS OF WAR

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS MEET AT ST. PAUL TODAY.

Hundreds of Veteran Knights of the Key Assemble from All Parts of the Country to Attend the Annual Session—Senator C. K. Davis, Himself a Member, to Deliver the Oration—Some Stories of Field and Camp Told Again.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—Although the sessions of the Old Time Telegraphers' association and the United States Military Telegraph Corps do not begin until tomorrow morning there are already many of the old knights of the key in St. Paul.

They began to arrive by ones and twos yesterday, and this morning the arrivals began with a party of thirty-eight from Boston. During the day they kept coming, and by this evening it is expected there will be 200 or 300 of them in St. Paul.

Senator C. K. Davis, himself a member of the association, will deliver an address at the session tomorrow morning. It was originally intended that he should deliver his address at the banquet on Thursday evening, but a previous engagement will prevent his attendance at that time.

Among the arrivals today was James D. Reid, the founder of the association. Mr. Reid is 83 years old, and to him the Mayor will present the keys of the city tomorrow morning.

A number of the best-known members of the association, including Thomas A. Edison and Andrew Carnegie, have sent their regrets, but many of the most prominent telegraph and railroad officials in the country will be present to recall the old days when they worked at the key.

One Is a Globe-Trotter.

The most picturesque member of the association, A. H. Bogardus, "the globe-trotter of the telegrapher's profession," is expected to attend. One might as well expect a case of heat prostration at the north pole as a telegraphers' reunion without Bogardus. He has been all over the country and knows every telegraph pole in it personally and has made several trips around the world.

Among the men bearing evidences of military conflict who will attend the reunion is Charles G. Sholes, General Superintendent of Telegraph of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway system. Mr. Sholes was a telegraph operator at the battle of Adairsville in May, 1864, and was so anxious to see some fighting that he got down on his knees and begged to go to the front at the firing of the first cannon. A shell burst over his head and he got down on his knees again and squirmed his way to safety. Then he turned to his associates and asked: "Van Valkenberg, am I white?"

"White!" responded Van Valkenberg, who had been under fire many times. "Why, you would make a sack of flour look like a piece of tan bark."

"Well, maybe I would; but do you know, Van, I am eternally kicked if I can't taste lead, and I'll bet my stomach is full of bullets," and to this day it is said Mr. Sholes thinks he is carrying some Confederate ammunition to table every time he eats.

Lost His Cipher Code.

Mr. Sholes before he closed his service with the army had another taste of severe fright and pictured himself tried and shot for carelessness. He was with General Sherman near the Chattahoochee brdg, en route to Jonesboro, when with his companions he knelt down beside a spring to drink. While drinking the cipher "key" fell out of his pocket and fell into the water. Two hours later Sholes discovered his loss, and, going back all alone, exposed to bushwhacker fire, sought the book. He could not find it, and, returning to his command, which had gained many miles, he went trembling, almost mute with terror, to General Sherman.

"General," said he, "I have suffered the misfortune to lose my cipher key," and expected to be ordered under arrest.

"Pshaw, you don't say so," replied the General. "Have you been all this time losing that old thing? Do better next time, for we need a new one, anyhow." Later the book was found by a member of General Howard's staff, but it was not used after that.

Bluffed the Guerrillas.

Stephen L. Robinson of Chicago is another old-timer who has a record. He was with General Canby, for whom he was doing any perilous work, when one afternoon he and his colleague were attacked by guerrillas. The latter leveled their guns at the operators, whereat Robinson shouted:

"What in thunder do you want to be so careless for? Lower your guns."

To his surprise, taken off their guard by Robinson's coolness, they did as requested, whereupon the operators whipped out their revolvers and began shooting. They killed three of the enemy, wounding several others, and Robinson's associates got away, but Robinson himself was shot through the right leg, right shoulder, and elbow. The guerrillas rode off and left him, and he, in attempting to get away, fell into a creek and nearly drowned. In such a plight he was found shortly after by some of General Canby's men.

James E. Pettitt of the Postal Telegraph company was asked for some war time stories. "I never learned any from actual experience," he said, "for the reason that nearly all my time of service was spent in rebel prisons, and they are mighty poor places for inspiration."

Mr. Pettitt was captured by Forrest at Athens, and for many months was held at Castle Morgan, during which time he was sick. In fact, he and another prisoner were the only survivors of a party of fifteen prisoners going in the same day of the rigors of prison existence. On March 4, 1865, he was released, "and," he said to a friend today, "you may believe it or not, I haven't been in prison since."

First Army Telegraph Line.

The history of the military telegraphers of the civil war is almost one continuous chapter of heroism. These men established and operated the first army telegraph on a large scale the world had ever known. Great battles had been fought and soldiers had with spear, lance, or saber carved their way through human barriers where fame and great honor awaited them, but their orders were carried by messengers.

Here in the United States, the infant government just out of its swaddling clothes, was inaugurated a system of instantaneous communication which was to be imitated by every nation of the globe.

During the four years of the war 15,000 miles of telegraph were built for army purposes, and this system, if extended in a given direction, would reach from Pekin, China, across the United States and the ocean and reach a station far beyond Palestine.

And when the lines were built deeds of unequaled daring were performed. One operator, by name, J. H. Nichols, was confronted with the necessity of elevating himself to the wire. He was with General Sumner and there was urgent need that the line be not cut, for others had to use it during the night. He had no wire except a piece three feet long, so, building a platform of hardtack boxes, he got up in the air. It was late at night, and, lighting a lantern, he took and sent messages for his General from Seven Pines to General Smith's headquarters. The enemy saw the lantern and began shooting at Nichols, and, with shells bursting all around him, he sat in his exposed position for four hours, and when the work was done he stood up, stretching his legs, to ask calmly: "Anything else, General?"

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were steady at two cents on wheat, with a large volume of business. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Stephenson, wheat and corn. To Fairport—Wallace, Ashland, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The rough weather of the last week has held vessels back, and Lake Michigan coal shippers report today that vessels are scarce. There is no talk of advancing rates, however. One boat was placed for ore from Duluth at 65.

Vessel Movements.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Cleared—Grain—Morse, Buffalo.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Matos, Magna, Maida, Two Harbors, light.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Tampa. Cleared—Manchester, Chicago.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light—Black, Hanna, Harvey Brown, Polynesia, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Swain, Outhwaite, Barr, Ashtabula; Joliet, Conneaut.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Advance, Erie; Arabian, Fort William; Cuba, Cleveland. Down—Rosedale.

SOUTH CHICAGO — Arrived — Ottawa, Summers. Cleared — Hadley, Spalding, Escanaba; Bessemer, Buffalo.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Parker, Soo; Hesper, Duluth. Light—Rels, Toltec, Duluth; Queen City, Escanaba.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Briton, Bahama. Cleared—Light—Twin Sisters, Chicago; Eddy, Duluth; Stevenson, South Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Coal—Strong, Commodore, Portage. Light—Ralph, Mariska, McDougall, Zapotec, Harold, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich. — Arrived — Inter-Ocean, Moonlight. Cleared—Tacoma, Flint, Roman, Veronica, Fassett, Kallyuga, Lake Erie ports.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Burnham, Pewaukee, Colborn, 7 Sunday night; M. Wilson, midnight; Georgia, noon. Up—Smith and consorts, 6 p. m.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Rust, Barnes, Charles Eddy, Fedora, Miami, Nicaragua. Cleared — Wheat — Gould, Chicago. Coal — New York, Grandy, Keating, Soo.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Oscoda, Marshall. Cleared—Lumber — Turner, Oneonta, Bay City, Ore—Carnegie, South Chicago; Rensselaer, Conneaut; James Hill, Erie.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived — Sauber, Livingstone, Bangor, Gilbert, Berlin, Zenith City, Chisholm. Departed — Yakima, Buffalo, grain; Northern Light, Buffalo, flour.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Fulton, Pratt, Leighton. Cleared—Coal—Wallula, Superior. Light—Seattle, Munising; Rugee, Marquette; Yuma, Fryer, Matsafa, Duluth; Choctaw, Andaste, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Chicago; Malta, Superior.

WHITEFISH POINT, Mich.—The following boats are sheltered here: Manitoba, United Empire, Harper and consort, Northern King, Macy and consort, Iron Duke and consort, F. & P. M. No. 5, Spokane, Julia Larson. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Griffin, Linn, midnight; Nyanza, 9:20; China, 10; Louisiana, 11; Princeton, 2 p. m.; Gladstone, 3; Penobscot, 4; Columbia, 4:40; Admiral, 5; Senator, 8. Down—North Land, 11:40 last night; Merida, Majestic, noon; Buffalo, Mecosta, 2:30 p. m.; Athabasca, 3:20; Saxon, Gates, Wacouta, 4:30; Malietos, 5; Murphy, 7; Thomas Palmer, 8:30; Superior City, 9:20.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Majestic, 12:20 a. m.; Henepin, 2:40; Pope, 4:50; Stephenson, 6:40; Flower, 8:30; George Orr, 9:15; Parnell, 9:50; Craig, 11:40; Hall, Noyes, 3:10 p. m.; Bulgaria and consort, 4; Starke, 8; M. T. Greene, 8:20. Down—Chicago, 8:30 last night; Hudson, midnight; Conestoga, 4:10 a. m.; Alice Stafford, 10; Morse, Bermuda, Law, 1 p. m.; Baltimore, 1:30; Rockefeller and consort, 5:40; Rounds, 6:10; Tioga, 8:20. Arrived—Wood. Departed—Slauson. Wind—Northwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Russia, 9:15 last night; Laura and consort, Vega, 9:40; Waverly, 11:30; Poe, 1:30 a. m.; Alaska [steel], 11; Crescent City, 11:40; Wade, 1 p. m.; Chili, 2:10. Down—Cranage, 10 last night; Mary Boyce, 11; Sevona, 11:10; German, 2 a. m.; Spencer, 2:30; Lumberman and barges, John Eddy, Pennington, 3:30; Stone, 4; Badger State, 5; Delaware, 7; Hickok, 7:50; North Star, 9; Madden and barges, 9:50; Republic, 10:50; Harlem, 11:30; White Star and barges, 11:50; William Stone [sailed], 1:20; Frick, 2; Lycoming, 2:10; Saranac, 2:50; Oliver, 3; Elwood, 3:30; Sitka, Yukon, 4; Quayle [cleared], 6:10; Japan, 7.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Peerless, Duluth; Milwaukee, Susquehanna, H. J. Jewett, Buffalo. Coal—J. Pinkinton, Erie. Lumber, etc.—C. J. Magill, Menominee; Mars, Gladstone, L. Pahlow, Delta, St. Ignace; A. Bradley, Pine Lake; B. Calkins, Ford River. Light—E. M. Peck, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—Montana, Topeka, Printenac, Seneca, Buffalo; S. S. Curry, Erie; A. Orr, Depot Harbor. Merchandise—Lehigh, Buffalo; W. G. Frost, Ogdensburg. Light—M. E. Keiton, R. C. Wente, Manistee; Oceanica, North Tonawanda; Delta, Duluth; Phenix, Gladstone; M. F. Butters, C. J. Magill, Menominee; W. O. Goddman, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; Lily E., Sturgeon Bay; Ida, Manistique; Una, Cheboygan.

Tuesday Sept. 18.

Here's a plain bargain; prices shaved down deep.

About 600 fall and winter suits, unsold last season; sizes 32 to 46; $20 to $30 qualities; go on sale today at your choice of suits $13.

Some coats and vests, with no sizes of trousers to match, $9.50. Most early comers can match up full suits.

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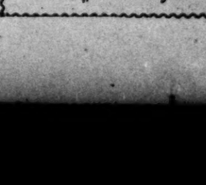
get an absolutely pure, natural water, just as it flows from the rock; and *it does cure* Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.



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DELAY IN RIVER CONTRACT

DRAINAGE BOARD DEBATES THE DREDGING AWARD.

Meaning of Specifications, Ambiguous as to Depth Required, Leaving Question as to Which Bid Is Lowest—Postponement for Attorney Gilbert to Decide the Point—Members Talk Sharply About Companies Deserving to Do Work.

A contest arose in the meeting of the Drainage board yesterday afternoon over the awarding of the contract for the work of dredging and docking to be done in connection with the widening of the Chicago River. Some of the members attempted to give the George W. Jackson Construction company the contract, while others wanted the Lydon & Drews company to have the work. Finally, a question as to the precise meaning of the specifications was raised, and the board decided to postpone letting the contract until tomorrow to give Attorney Gilbert an opportunity to prepare an opinion.

Six bids were submitted, but the board considered only the lowest three—by the Jackson company, the Lydon & Drews company, and the Green Dredging company.

A communication from Chief Engineer Randolph was read giving an estimate of the cost of the work, based on the dredging of the river to a depth of twenty-six feet. This showed that the Jackson company was the lowest bidder, its total under this estimate being $163,406, as compared with $170,268 by the Lydon & Drews company and $172,500 by the Green company. But with Chief Engineer Randolph's communication there was another estimate of the cost of the work in case it was confined to dredging the property to be acquired by the board to twenty feet depth with no work done in the channel. Under this plan the Lydon & Drews company was the lowest bidder, its price being $124,331.25, as compared with $130,593.75 by the Jackson company.

Meaning of Contract Questioned.

Trustee J. P. Mallette said that it never was his understanding that the Drainage board intended to dredge the river below twenty feet. He could not see the reason for going lower until the tunnels had been lowered, and that he believed the board should let the contract for just the work it was intended to do.

Trustee B. A. Eckhart explained that the contract was not for dredging below twenty feet, except as the engineer might deem it necessary. Mr. Eckhart moved to award the contract to the Jackson company. This was amended by Trustee Mallette to award the contract to the lowest bidder on a basis of dredging to a depth of twenty feet.

Trustee Jones moved as a substitute that the contract be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the Lydon & Drews company. He thought that the Jackson company had not shown sufficient financial standing.

This brought Trustee Zina R. Carter to his feet, and he declared that the Lydon & Drews company had not done its work satisfactorily. He said that when the dredging contract which was awarded to the Lydon & Drews company was given them it was figured that the total cost would be $114,000. The company had already vouchered against that contract for $372,691.

Trustee Braden defended the Lydon & Drews company and Trustee Eckhart asserted that the Jackson company was thoroughly responsible. Trustee Jones also took up the defense of the Lydon & Drews company.

Trustee Thomas Kelly raised the point that the specifications called for twenty feet of dredging, and he did not believe the board had any right to change the specifications to twenty-six feet. He asked for an opinion from Attorney Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert said that it looked as though the specifications called for twenty feet, but he would like a few days to look up the law. It was decided to postpone action.

Sand Pocket Below Joliet Dam.

A sand pocket was discovered by workmen on the drainage channel in the afternoon just below the Jackson street dam at Joliet. As far as uncovered the hole is ten feet deep and twenty feet across. Whether it extends far enough up stream to undermine the big dam has not yet been ascertained. It is likely that a large apron of concrete will be built below the dam, thus breaking the force of the fall of water.

DAVIS' CRIME DUE TO INSANITY.

Coroner's Jury Finds Ex-Policeman Who Killed Daughter and Himself Mentally Unsound.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Erastus M. Davis, who killed his daughter Eleanore and wounded her companion and then shot himself, found a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. Deputy Coroner Reynolds held the inquest at Griesel's undertaking rooms, 9126 Commercial avenue.

Davis was formerly a policeman on the Chicago force. On Saturday night in South Chicago he laid in wait for his daughter and her companion, Harry Connelly. He shot his daughter dead and seriously wounded Connelly. He then turned the revolver on himself.

The funeral of the daughter will be held today from the family residence to Oakwoods.

WILL BURY DAVIS AT ROCKFORD.

Burial of Man Who Was Heir to Millions, Yet Died in County Hospital, Takes Place Tomorrow.

E. A. Davis, one of the claimants in the noted Davis will case, who suddenly died on Sunday at the County Hospital, will be buried at Rockford, Ill., tomorrow by relatives residing there. Davis was attacked with meningitis on Saturday at the Palmer House, his actions leading the hotel attendants to believe he was insane.

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9x12 ..... $10.50

6x9 ..... $5.25

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The dainty Paris model hats, masterpieces of the celebrated designers, will also be on display.

A collection of beautiful styles that you would only expect at Stevens'—Chicago's fashion store.

Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.,

111 to 115 State Street.

Preliminary millinery opening

Today (Tuesday) and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19.

Preliminary millinery opening—millinery modes picturesquely portraying the latest and best style thoughts of the world's master milliners.

The exclusive American control of many of the Parisian master millinery pieces gives the Mandel millinery department a distinguished style standing among fashionable dressers, whose demand for individuality and style exclusiveness cannot be satisfied by any other house.

For correct style hints you should see our new fall millinery fashions.

You are cordially invited to attend.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Furs at a saving of 25%.

Our great September sale of furs.

We haven't said very much about it, because the saving advantages this sale affords are so apparent to every buyer who has made a comparison of prices that we have had about all we could do to keep up with our orders. Of course the saving of 25% prices only holds good during September—may be that's why we are now so busy. With a double force in our fur workrooms our facilities are so increased that we can execute all orders promptly, as they should be.

Seal coats—Fine quality of seal coats, 22 and 24 inches long, box front, made to your order in our own workrooms, or ready to wear— 140.00

Persian lamb coats—Made from skins bought in Nijni, Novgorod, dressed and dyed in Leipzig, box front, handsomely lined—one of the most popular coats this season—at 80.00

Eton jackets—Made of the very best quality broadtail Persian—trimmed with genuine Hudson Bay blended sable or chinchilla—at 250.00

Otter coats—Made of fine Hudson Bay otter, 22 and 24 inches long—large fashionable lapels—beautifully lined—at 125.00

Storm collars—Genuine black marten storm collars, with full cluster tails, very fashionable garment—at 15.00

Cluster scarfs—Made of dark eastern mink, trimmed with eight extra large sable fox tails—to wear with tailor-made suits— 15.00

Storm collars—Excellent quality of otter storm collars, with six genuine wolverine tails—a special bargain at 17.50

Storm collars—Made of fine near-seal, tab effect—plain satin linings and tail trimmings—a decided bargain at 8.00

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.

we will sell at Public Auction, by order Fire Underwriters, at our salesrooms, 207 and 209 Madison-st. Chicago, the entire salvage of the well-known

ERSKINE M. PHELPS, Chicago

SELLING AGENT RUBBERS.

Consisting of

5,000 CASES

Candee Rubber Co.'s Goods.

All in ORIGINAL CASES and nearly perfect condition, and guaranteed free from fire mark.

$10,000 Worth of Men's & Boys' Boots & Shoes and a quantity of Lumbermen's Socks.

Now on exhibition.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

OUTINGS For a DIME

On the Trolley Car

CHAPTER LXXII.

For a Basket Picnic Go to Sheridan Park.

The woods are particularly inviting these days, when the leaves are beginning to fall and outdoor plant life is getting ready for the cold winter season. A pleasant trolley outing for to-day is offered by the Evanston cars to Sheridan Park, one of the beautiful North Shore suburbs. Get off at Wilson avenue and go northeast into the heavy timber and underbrush along the sandy lake shore. It's a pleasant place for an afternoon basket picnic for those who go

On the Trolley Car

Cars start at Clark-Limits Station. Round trip, 60 minutes. Cost, 10 cents.

Lincoln Park Electric Fountain Plays To-Night.

WOODBURY

SPEEDILY AND PERMANENTLY CURES

Pimples, eruptions, blackheads, enlarged pores, falling hair, dandruff, and all affections of the skin, scalp, and complexion. Moles, warts, superfluous hair, moth, tan, freckles and all blemishes completely removed. Imperfect and deformed features painlessly corrected. Full information and book free. John H. Woodbury, 125 State-st., Chicago.

Next Sunday's Tribune Picture

A Young Mother

By Maud Stumm.

THE TRIBUNE PICTURE for next Sunday, Sept. 23, is a very handsome and artistic reproduction by color photography of a water color panel, 5 inches wide and 15 inches long, by Maud Stumm. It is said by many who have seen it to be the most artistic picture yet given with any newspaper.

THE SUBJECT is one particularly adapted for home decoration—a young mother fondly contemplating her first born, held in her arms.

THE TINTS are finely harmonized—the light green drapery, golden hair, and fair flesh tints standing out clearly against the background. The picture is unquestionably a gem.

A neat frame for this picture will be offered next week in black oak for 25c; in gilt molding for 35c. The picture comes absolutely

FREE WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER BEFORE SUNDAY.

HATS KNOX Fall Shapes Ready. *Quality best—styles correct.* JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 187 State-st

RELIABLE FURS FASHIONS 1900-1901 NOW READY. Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty—Best Work. Best Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO. 187-189 State-s

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ANTI-TAMMANY SOCIETY PLANNED

Hill and Coler Project a Greater New York Organization to Offset Croker.

CONTROLLER FOR MAYOR.

Defeated Candidate for Gubernatorial Nomination May Run for City Executive.

FEAR OF BRYANISM SHOWN.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, Sept. 17.

Ex-Senator Hill and Controller Bird S. Coler were in deep conference tonight on the question of forming an anti-Tammany organization throughout Greater New York. This was given as the theme of the conference by persons in authority. Both the Controller and Hill, it was officially announced, decided to do field work to assist in the election of the ticket by which they were defeated at Saratoga.

Coler and Hill Form an Anti-Tammany Society.

Controller Coler in 1901 will either be a candidate for Mayor or for reelection to the office he holds.

This information was obtained today from friends of the Controller who have been advising him in his political course. It was the announced intention of the Controller before the recent battle at Saratoga to retire from office and return to business after his term expired. Events that have transpired since then have caused him to change his mind, it is said.

His sponsors, among them David B. Hill, believe that he is more popular today with the people than ever; they say that the strong showing he made in the State convention has placed his name before the people in the first rank as a candidate for almost any office in the coming municipal election.

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Chopping wood on Sunday was shown in court at Mount Vernon today to be a violation of an old blue law, and Michael Leper and Angelo Goglano, who were accused of that offense, were convicted and punished with a fine of $5 each.

A Wall street news bureau is authority for the statement that the City of New York recently entered into a big contract with a bridge building company, in which the provision was made that "in case of the election of William J. Bryan as President of the United States all payments under the contract shall be made by the city in gold."

Fear of Bryan Shown in Making Contracts.

It is also declared that several important business contracts, involving millions of dollars, have recently been entered into by financiers and capitalists generally which have this clause:

This contract to be null and void in case of the election of William Jennings Bryan as President of the United States."

Louis W. Wormser, a Stock Exchange broker, who has wagered considerable sums on the reelection of McKinley, offers to bet Richard Croker $10,000 even that Bryan will be defeated at the coming election, the winner to give the entire stakes to some public charity. Mr. Croker has not replied to Mr. Wormser's proposition.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who spoke at one of the big Republican mass-meetings held in this city last Friday, left today for Colorado, where he is to make speeches and incidentally assist Senator Wolcott in his fight for reelection to the United States Senate. Mr. Lodge is to go on another stumping tour in the far West in October, but will return to New England, where he will speak before the end of next month.

Lodge Goes to Colorado to Help Wolcott.

There is mirth in Bellevue Hospital over the mosquito which did not bite. The explanation may be that it was not a common garden one, but marsh-bred and wise, and the tidbit offered was a man shaking with malaria. The mosquito had been carefully brought to town by a doctor to browse on any malaria patients who might offer themselves as feeding grounds in the interest of science. Not only that, but the mosquito had been starved for twenty-four hours in order to have a good appetite before he should feed for science.

Mosquito Scorns to Bite a Malaria Patient.

He never took a bite, though three-quarters of an hour were passed in trying to tempt his appetite with a manly, fleshy arm.

George Lyon is the man who consented to have his blood drawn to see what would happen if a malarial mosquito bit a malarial man.

When Harry Calback was laid off from work as a trimmer in a carriage factory this afternoon he spent some hours drinking, and then went to 133 Newell street, Greenpoint, where he lived with his wife, Minnie; their son, Harry, 2 years old; and their little baby, 6 months old. Mrs. Calback's father, Fred Vegel, 68 years old, was also a member of the family. Calback grew quarrelsome and swung his right fist full and hard on the old man's chin, killing him.

Kills Father-in-Law with Fist Blow.

A riot which at one time threatened to assume serious proportions occurred on Canal street this morning, owing to the reported failure of Meyer Rodstein, a dealer in clothing and dry goods at 76 Canal street.

Failure of Dry Goods Merchant Causes Riot.

At one time there were 2,000 persons gathered about the store. Windows were smashed and a free fight was in progress when a riot call was sent to the police station and the reserves hurried to the place. They succeeded in dispersing the mob only after a free use of their clubs and not until several persons had been hurt.

Rodstein opened his place of business three weeks ago, and by some means obtained unlimited credit. A week ago a wholesale clothing dealer named Palman took out a judgment against Rodstein, who owed him $6,000. This morning Rodstein did not open his store as usual and the rumor quickly spread that he had failed.

Palman was the first to hear the rumor, and he quickly dispatched Deputy Sheriffs to execute his judgment. They proceeded to remove the goods from Rodstein's store, and while they were doing so Deputy City Marshal Gross, acting for another creditor, Myer Goldberg, 27 Walker street, arrived. The Deputy Sheriffs and the Marshal at once became involved in an altercation and came to blows. In the meantime fully sixty men, claiming to be creditors, joined in the free fight.

A double truck belonging to John Wanamaker backed off the ferryboat Mineola of the Fulton ferry line today and both horses and John O'Connor, the driver, were drowned. The team was the last to go on the boat on its way to Brooklyn. The boat had just started from the bridge when the horses became frightened and started backing. The driver tried to stop them, but failed.

Team Backs Truck Off Ferry, Drowning Driver.

They backed slowly and at last backed into the outside gates, of which the chain had not been stretched across. The gates parted and the team went over the stern of the boat.

By the aid of a derrick and a diver the body of O'Connor and the wagon and horses were recovered.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. confirm the report from Baltimore that they have ordered from the Maryland Steel company two freight steamships of between 11,000 and 12,000 tons cargo capacity each. They will be the largest tramp steamships ever built in this country; in fact, there are few larger tramp steamships afloat. They, it is understood, will be for service all over the world, and go wherever there is the best paying cargo. The form of securities which will be issued has not been definitely decided upon, but either a stock company will be formed or trustees will run the vessels. In either event, securities will be issued within a few months. Meanwhile all financial arrangements will be made by an underwriting syndicate, as other people will be associated with Kidder, Peabody & Co. More than $1,500,000 is involved in the enterprise.

Capital Interested in Building Tramp Steamers.

Today the west-bound steerage rates of the American line, Anchor line, White Star line, and Allan State line were increased uniformly $2.50. The east-bound rates will not be changed. The steerage rates of these lines have ranged between $25 and $28.

West-Bound Steerage Rates Are Advanced.

James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the American line, when asked this forenoon why British prepaid steerage had been advanced, said: "No doubt the advance of coal has something to do with it, and then the companies naturally desire to secure as high rates as possible. The German steerage rates are nearly $35."

Some years ago the steerage rate from British ports to New York was $40.

Richard Croker this morning replied to the charges of collusion between Tammany Hall and the ice trust, made by Attorney General Davies in a letter to Professor Duncan C. Lee, who introduced the resolution at Saratoga which caused such a panic in the Tammany camp.

Croker Explains the Ice Trust Charges.

Croker asserted that he had made a thorough investigation of the whole matter and found that Republicans in the Board of Directors of the American Ice company were responsible for raising the price of ice. He declared also that Tammany was clear of all blame in connection with the scandal.

No explanation was offered by the Tammany chief of the desperate opposition to Professor Lee's resolution, which first caused it to be shelved and later toned down and placed in the platform after its reading had been presented at the convention.

It may have been merely a coincidence, but simultaneously with Richard Croker's first appearance at Democratic State headquarters in the St. James Building on Saturday a large, fine portrait of former Senator David B. Hill, which had adorned the walls of the visitors' room there since the headquarters were opened, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and now Mr. Hill's friends are anxiously trying to locate the picture, as well as the person who removed it.

Croker and David B. Hill's Picture Goes.

Demented from midday to midnight, but rational all the rest of the time, Annie Lohman, 15 years old, is being examined by the Bellevue Hospital physicians, who say her case is one of the strangest on record.

Girl Is Demented Only Between Certain Hours.

The girl's mind is supposed to have been affected by overstudy. Beginning about noon, cataleptic and dementia symptoms appear, which pass away after a few hours' sleep at night. The girl has been in constant attendance at a business college for a year, and stood at the head of her class.

Miss Lohman yesterday tried several times to jump from a third story window, but was prevented.

In such an agony to find out who he is that his hands and body shook, an elderly man, well dressed, walked into a newspaper office today and cried out:

"Only tell me who I am. I do not know. I think my name is A. Du Haro—it used to be, anyway. But I received a shock and cannot tell.

Man Forgets Who He Is and Where He Lives.

"I left some place over a week ago. I have walked miles and miles, taken trolley cars in all directions, but I cannot find even where I live."

The police are trying to identify the unknown.

'Mid the strains of "Then You'll Remember Me," which the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played at the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street tonight at the request of Ferdinand Hock, who said he had no home, the latter jumped overboard. He was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians said he will probably die, as he was nearly starved.

Drowns Himself While Bands Play Favorite Air.

Mrs. Howard Gould's dogs are the latest candidates for honors at the bench show. On her recent trip abroad Mrs. Gould purchased "Princess Zora," said to be one of the two best pug dogs in the world. This prize pug cost her $1,200 and holds a place in its class equal to that of the prize bulldogs bought in England by young Mr. Croker. She also purchased a terrier and two other pugs, one of which is called Kelly.

Mrs. Howard Gould Branches Out as a Dog Fancier.

Preliminary statements from subcommittees of the Charter commission indicate that the charter now in force will be torn to tatters and that more than 3,000 offices now at the disposal of Tammany will be abolished.

City Charter Commission Plans Many Changes.

There is to be a general consolidation of departments. The Board of Public Improvements, the Department of Bridges, the Department of Municipal Statistics, one branch of the Municipal Assembly, and several other departments will be abolished by the charter submitted.

The new charter will abolish the Council and establish one body, to be known as the Board of Aldermen, consisting of 120 members, all of whom shall be well paid.

Wilmot Reynolds, a Union Hill (N. J.) painter, has made a new record for meanness, if what his wife says about him under oath is true.

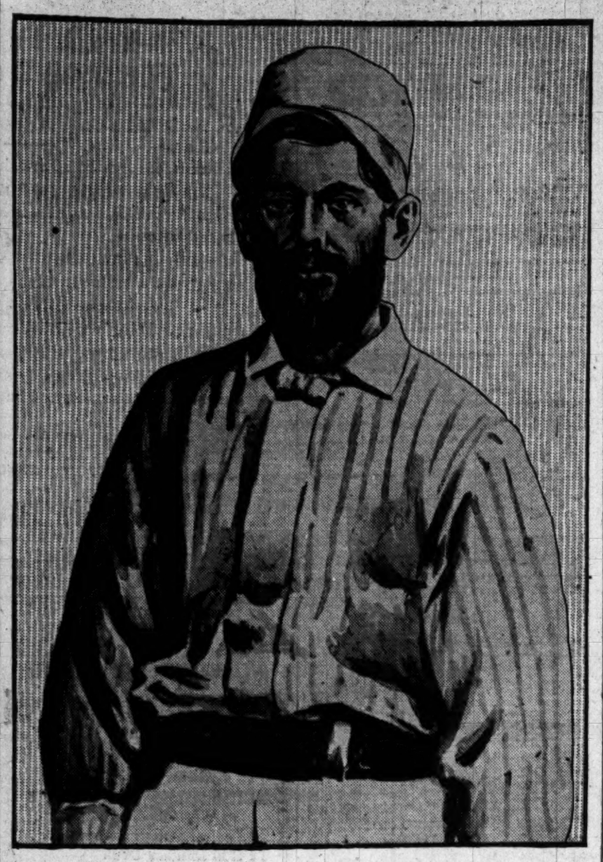
"The defendant," said Mrs. Reynolds in her affidavit, "often refused to give me money for household expenses. Whenever I asked him for money he was in the habit of saying that he had consulted the Lord about it and that the Lord advised him not to give me any money."

New Record for Meanness Established.

Vice Chancellor Stevens ordered Reynolds to pay his wife $3.50 a week alimony and $25 counsel fee.

The assembly nomination in the Twenty-ninth District has been refused by Cornelius Vanderbilt, to whom it was offered in accordance with advice given to the leaders by Senator Platt.

W. J. BRYAN AS A BASEBALL PLAYER IN 1884.



While moving his household goods at Denver, Colo., recently, John W. Springer, an old friend and fellow-campaigner of W. J. Bryan, unearthed a photograph depicting a phase of Bryan's life in the early '80s.

The present Democratic candidate for President was once an ardent ball player. This was in Jacksonville, Ill. The picture had been lost for ten years and its resurrection recalled to Mr. Springer's memory the existence of the Jacksonville baseball club of the Morgan County bar. It also recalled the day when the picture was taken and the incident of Bryan's famous home run hit.

It was after the club had participated in a vigorously contested game, one of a series of charity games played in Jacksonville in the summer of 1884.

Recalling this Mr. Springer says:

"The score was 18 to 20 against us, for we were not in the habit of playing 1 to 0 games in those days. There were two men on bases when Bryan came to the bat. Bryan was not the sturdy-built man those days that he is now, but the way he swung his bat on the first ball pitched over the plate was a surprise to all the players and the 500 or 600 spectators who viewed the game from a point of vantage along the first and third base lines and the foul ground back of the catcher. Bryan knocked the ball clear over the center fielder's head and into another lot in the distant background. Around the bases he went, driving two other men ahead of him, and the game was won. Bryan played with as much determination and enthusiasm as he has shown in his political career. He was looked upon as a good amateur pitcher in those days, and often after the game my swollen hands attested the speed he had.

"While it can hardly be said that the picture resembles Mr. Bryan as he looks today, it is he, however, as he appeared in a baseball uniform along with the rest of us in 1884."

GREAT FACTORIES IN EUROPE IDLE.

Manufacturing Business Enters Into a Period of Severe Depression.

NO TRADE IN TEXTILES.

Consul Mahin at Reichenberg Says Overproduction in the Last Year Is Blamed.

TROUBLE IN CHINA HURTS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.

"As a whole, the manufacturing business of Europe seems to have entered on a period of severe depression. The causes are such, however, as to permit the belief that its duration will not be great." This information is furnished by Consul Mahin, at Reichenberg. He continues:

Great Factories in Europe Find Naught to Do.

"Reports from Bradford and other textile centers of England state that factories have generally been forced to reduce their product on account of scarcity of orders. In one instance thirteen cotton spinning concerns, with over 1,000,000 spindles, recently resolved to suspend operations for two weeks to check the overstocking of the markets with unsalable goods. Doubt is expressed whether this temporary suspension will be sufficient appreciably to relieve the situation.

"The disturbance in China is assigned as a partial cause of the manufacturing depression in the British Isles.

"From many parts of Germany come reports of stagnation in manufacturing industries, more especially in textile branches. Rhenish Prussian factories and those in some districts of Saxony seem to be most affected. Thousands of looms and spindles are idle. As indicating in some degree the extent to which the German textile industry has lost ground this year, it is published that in the first six months of 1900 the imports of wool into Germany declined 20 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value, as compared with the corresponding period of 1899. The loss in business is slightly mitigated by the receipt at various Saxon textile factories of large orders for underclothing for German soldiers destined to China.

"The Chinese imbroglio is charged with but little share in the causes of the German industrial depression. German textile exports to the Orient have been too small for their utter extinction to account in any marked degree for the present contraction of business. The cause generally is assigned to the universally discouraging state of the textile markets, due mainly to overproduction during the prosperous season of 1899. The future looks sufficiently dubious to deter any one from venturing at present into large contracts of any sort."

"In Polish Russia the production of the textile factories has decreased 70 per cent this year," continues Consul Mahin. "Some large firms have failed with disastrous consequences to creditors. No causes are stated in the current reports from that country. In Austria there is just now much complaint in textile circles, but the situation is better than in other parts of Europe, if reports are unexaggerated.

Polish Russia and Austria Also Suffer.

"In the direction of the United States the linen trade of Bohemia is unusually large, the value of exports thus far this year showing an increase of 30 per cent, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1899. As a whole, however, the textile business of the empire is unsatisfactory at present, the causes named being the south African and Chinese wars and overproduction. But it is admitted that the situation must be worse before it equals that of some other European countries.

"Last year was a remarkably prosperous season for the Austrian textile industries. Previously dull times had closed some factories, leaving to the survivors a larger volume of business than usual. The prosperity of 1899 caused new factories to be projected, but so far they have not served, by dividing orders in this duller year, to affect disastrously the older concerns. Prices of all kinds of Austrian textile products have been increased during the last year, and though a part of this increase has gone to pay the enhanced cost of raw material, on the whole the manufacturers have been much strengthened by the higher prices of their products.

"With the unsettled state of the government as an ever-present disturbing factor it is surprising that trade conditions in Austria should be even as good as those of other European countries at this time, instead of being rather better, as they apparently are."

In view of the coal miners' strike in this country, the critical situation in the British iron trade, due to the arbitrary action of English coal mine owners in increasing the price of their product, as stated in an editorial from the Birmingham (England) Post, is interesting. It is sent by Consul Halstead and is as follows:

British Iron Trade Wrecked by High Prices.

"In view of the present critical situation of the iron trade, caused by the collapse of demand on the one hand and the great rise on the other in the cost of labor and fuel, it cannot be said that the conference held in Birmingham yesterday by the consultative council of the National Federation of Iron Masters was convened too soon.

"For nearly two years past the trade has enjoyed an unwonted measure of prosperity, and both in the home and export departments consumptive demand, in spite of gradually advancing prices, has been large and increasing; but during the last two or three months there have been unmistakable signs that 'the boom' is practically exhausted for the present, and the last advance, apparently, has been the proverbial feather that breaks the camel's back.

"For the month of July our exports amounted only to 267,143 tons, against 370,014 tons for July, 1899, and 281,194 tons in 1898. For the first time in many months, moreover, there is a reduction of values, which have been, for the same month, $12,449,071.51, as compared with $12,805,284.21 in 1899.

"All the symptoms, we may add, point to further and greater reductions under both heads for the month which is now drawing to a close, although there is abundant evidence of large consumptive requirements in all parts of the world.

"The obvious explanation of the matter is that prices have advanced too rapidly, and consumers flatly refuse to pay them—at all events, until they are convinced of their probable stability. American competition, moreover, is a serious factor to be reckoned with, though Sir Benjamin Hingley is evidently of opinion that it is overrated; and if the importation of American iron, or rather mild steel, continues to increase at the rate it recently has done it must cause in time a considerable displacement of English iron and a corresponding diminution of our coal consumption, which should soon convince coal owners of the folly of their ways."

Patrolman Charles Toolen Better.

Patrolman Charles Toolen of the Lawndale Police Station, who was so badly injured by being struck on the head with a club in the hands of John Dawson, his neighbor, was slightly improved yesterday, and it is believed will recover.

EXTRACTS FROM BRYAN'S LETTER.

The Kansas City platform breathes the spirit of candor, independence, and patriotism which characterized those who at Philadelphia in 1776 promulgated the creed of the republic.

The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively.

A private monopoly has always been an outlaw.

Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized.

Under the Dingley tariff law's operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States while they successfully compete in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries.

The Democratic party protests against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government.

The platform demands an American financial system made by the American people for themselves.

Now the Republican party for the first time openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned.

The people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests.

It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers, and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate.

The more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen.

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The skilled laborer loses his independence when the employer can not only discharge him but prevent his securing any similar employment.

The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes, and by the employers themselves as by the employés.

A Cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers but to the President.

Self-interest as well as gratitude compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who in the hour of danger tender their services to their country.

Alaska and Porto Rico are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

It is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic in the Philippines without making subjects of its people then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them.

If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force and the Filipinos will be our enemies.

If the Filipinos show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty they will not require much assistance from us.

The government, being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered.

With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with the American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

TRACE PIPE TO BOILERS.

ALLEGED ILLICIT MAIN ENTERS CONTINENTAL PLANT.

Company Unable to Explain Increased Water Supply and Insists on Having Meters Tested — Superintendent Nourse Consents and Is Confident City Instruments Will Be Found Correct—Suspects to Be Tried Before Justice Fitzgerald Today.

The four-inch pipe which the employés of the Water department have been tracing for several days in the packing-house of the Continental Packing company was followed to two large boilers adjoining the engine-room of the company yesterday. An opening was made ten feet beyond the boilers and no pipe was found. This morning Superintendent Nourse will have the earth removed directly in front of the boilers for the purpose of seeing in which direction the pipe turns.

Meters to Be Tested.

The water meters recording the supply furnished to the Continental Packing company yesterday showed that 21,000 cubic feet of water had passed through them between 4:30 on Sunday afternoon and the same time yesterday. The reading on Friday, when the figures first were taken, was 23,000 cubic feet; Saturday, 20,000 cubic feet; Sunday, 19,000. Superintendent Nourse says the average consumption of the company during the three years and nine months it has been using city water has been 9,000 cubic feet daily, while during August it was 6,000 cubic feet. The packing company doubts the accuracy of the meters, and yesterday purchased a Hersey meter, which it will ask to have placed on the line of pipe for the purpose of making a test.

Nourse Welcomes the Test.

The city's meters are Worthingtons and are guaranteed to be correct by the department. They are three-inch meters, while the pipe is four inches in diameter. Superintendent Nourse, when asked if the department would aid in the test, said it would be glad to do so.

"We have implicit confidence in the meters there, notwithstanding the great increase that has been shown within the last four days," said he. "An officer has been on guard all the time and the meters could not have been tampered with. We are perfectly willing to have the packing company make any test it wishes."

"If he have purchased new a meter," said Secretary W. A. Thompson of the Continental Packing company, "it is for the purpose of testing the correctness of the registration of the meters belonging to the city. We cannot believe that the increase in our consumption is possible."

Officer Is on Guard.

A large force of men took up the work of tracing the four-inch pipe yesterday where it was left off the day before. The pipe was traced along the north wall of the engine-room and ten feet east of two immense boilers connected with the engine-room of the Continental company an opening was made and the pipe found without any trouble. Then an opening was made ten feet beyond and to the west of the boilers. No pipe was found. This convinced Superintendent Nourse that the line had turned south into the engine-house or north toward another section of the plant. The planking over the driveway was removed directly in front of the boilers and an officer stationed there to see that no changes were made during the night.

Reservoir Arouses Suspicion.

The condition of the reservoir between Packers avenue and the railroad tracks, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, aroused speculation among the employés of the Water department yesterday. The water has fallen six feet since patrolmen have been stationed in the yards, while it is supposed to be full all the time. The reservoir is 120x94 feet and belongs to Swift & Co.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Stock-Yards police court will hear this morning the cases of William Mitchell, James Hayes, F. G. Thompson, and Jack Hoelle, accused of connection with alleged thefts of water.

APPEAL IN MRS. O'NEILL CASE.

Order of Referee Regarding Her Trunks to Come Before Judge Kohlsaat This Morning.

Instead of hearing witnesses in the bankruptcy proceedings against Mrs. Evangeline Claire O'Neill, Referee Eastman listened yesterday to the arguments of the attorneys in regard to whether he had the authority to issue an order on the property of a bankrupt. He decided that he could order the eleven trunks at Pontiac transferred to the trustees, and the matter will come before Judge Kohlsaat this morning.

NEW GIFTS ARE EXPECTED FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER BY UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

President Harper Announces He Has Good News to Report at Convocation Today—Held to Mean Important Donations.

"President Harper will have some unusually good news to announce at the convocation tomorrow. I am not at liberty to say any more than that."

This is the answer which was made by Secretary T. W. Goodspeed yesterday in reply to a question regarding the contents of the President's quarterly statement, which will be read at the convocation this afternoon. Dr. Harper was reticent on the subject, but he did not deny the rumors current upon the campus to the effect that new and important gifts to the university would be made public today. A few weeks ago Dr. Harper went to New York to see his wife and children safely off for Europe. Although the steamer left on Thursday he remained three days longer and had several conferences with Mr. Rockefeller. Upon his return he refused to reveal the outcome of his visit, merely contenting himself with the remark that he would have something to announce on convocation day.

The anticipated donation was the subject of common talk about the campus yesterday and much speculation was advanced as to the probable amount, variety, and destined purpose of the gifts. It is the common belief that means have been secured with which to build a new gymnasium, which the university needs more than anything else at present. The present gymnasium is a low, dingy structure, devoid of adequate light and ventilation and too small to accommodate the growing number of students. In appearance the building is considered a disgrace to the campus, and will be all the more so when the fine group of buildings is erected close by at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The library, which is in the same building, will find new quarters within a year in the power-house to be built west of the campus.

The convocation will be held in the Studebaker Theater this afternoon at 3:30. The address will be delivered by the Rev. George C. Lorimer of Tremont Temple, Boston, who will speak on "The Race Problem in the Light of Education." Fifty-three students will receive degrees at the convocation.

TWO PRINCES DIE SUDDENLY.

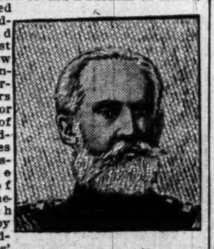
Death of Henry of Hesse Followed by That of Albert of Saxony, Near Dresden.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The announcement of the death of Prince Henry of Hesse at Munich on Sunday was followed today with the news of a fatal accident to Prince Albert of Saxony, who was killed in a carriage accident at Wolkau, near Dresden.

Prince Albert of Saxony.

Prince Albert was the fifth son of Prince Frederick George, brother of King Albert of Saxony, and was born in Dresden on Feb. 25, 1875. He was a Captain in the First Regiment of Uhlans, and was a chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was not married.

The death of Prince Henry removes the only male heir to the Dukedom of Hesse, now occupied by the childless Grand Duke Ernest Louis, nephew of Prince Henry, and apparently clears the way for the placing of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse-Cassel on the throne of Hesse, something much desired by Prince Frederick Charles' brother-in-law, Emperor William.



Prince Henry of Hesse.

Prince Henry was 62 years old and had been twice morganatically married. He left two sons.

More Plague Cases in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 17.—Five additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported here, four of the stricken persons being members of the same family.

BRYAN TALKS OF "MINOR ISSUES."

Letter Accepting Nomination Is on Problems Ignored at Indianapolis.

TRUSTS BEFORE SILVER.

Questions Affecting Labor Given Special Attention by the Democratic Leader.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN EAST.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President, discusses all planks of the Kansas City platform, giving especial attention to those issues not touched on in his Indianapolis speech.

The letter, which was made public today, reviews in detail the various declarations of the national Democracy and indorses each and every one of them. Mr. Bryan's pledge of 1896, that if elected he would not accept a second term is repeated with emphasis.

Trusts are placed first among the problems treated of in the letter, Mr. Bryan holding the Republicans insincere in their denunciation of monopolies. He says the Democratic party alone offers a remedy for the evil. The Dingley tariff law is declared a "trust breeding measure." Corporations entering politics are deemed one of the dangers to free government, which must be checked.

Says Little of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan then takes up finances, and after touching briefly on the 16 to 1 declaration of the past, reiterating his intent to secure a bimetallic standard, and denouncing the Republican party for favoring an international monetary agreement in 1896 and now advocating gold, he turns to the currency law passed by the last Congress. The measure is held to show the retirement of the greenbacks planned, the, candidate saying the Republican policy means a permanent debt.

The election of Senators by popular vote and direct legislation are next discussed by Mr. Bryan, who says the masses are intelligent and patriotic enough to decide what is best for them.

Much Promised for Labor.

Planks in which the laboring classes are interested then are taken up, government by injunction being denounced as perilous to the court as well as to the citizen. The blacklist is held to place the employé under duress, taking from him his independence.

Arbitration in wage disputes is indorsed by Mr. Bryan, who deems the public and employer as much interested as the wage-earner. He upholds the plan for a labor department in the Cabinet and praises the Chinese exclusion act, which protects the American worker from the cheap labor of Asia.

Liberal pensions, the building of an isthmian canal under American control, and the giving of Statehood to Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma all are discussed.

Mr. Bryan deems Alaska and Porto Rico entitled to home rule and representation in Congress. He urges the reclamation of arid lands, saying a small part of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide employment and habitations for all who want them.

Monroe Doctrine for Filipinos.

As to a foreign policy, Mr. Bryan protests against any alliances with European powers. He upholds the Monroe doctrine and says its application to the Philippines is not unreasonable. A Filipino republic, he says, would be easy to protect, for the natives, as friends, could aid in repressing foreign aggression as they now resist the administration's efforts.

The Republican party is declared extravagant with the people's money, and a reduction of taxes is urged instead of a seeking of ways in which to spend the accumulating surplus.

An income tax, Mr. Bryan insists, should be incorporated in the national laws for use when necessary, he declaring it right to have power to draft the pocketbook as well as the life in the hour of the country's peril.

Text of Mr. Bryan's Letter.

The following is the text of Mr. Bryan's letter:

"Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Natification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

"Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

"I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the Chief Magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

"In my letter of acceptance of 1896 I made the following pledge:

"'So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reelection, in case this campaign results in my election.'

Renews His Pledge.

"Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

"The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence, and patriotism which characterized those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

"Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Discusses Trust Question.

"The platform properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If, as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work.

"A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one or a

few men can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State, and city.

"I heartily approve of this promise; if elected it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an Attorney General who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the State of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the States, empower Congress to protect the people of all the States from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law, when it condemns it as a 'trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.' Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

On Corporations in Politics.

"The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

"The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Interstate Commerce commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

Will Restore Bimetallism.

"The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and, in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the President, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of Congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his Cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a conciliatory section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, whenever it could be done by cooperation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention with the indorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

"Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902, can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

Claims Warning Justified.

"The currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

People Should Elect Senators.

"The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in a Democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. A Senator is no less the representative of the State because he receives his commission from the people themselves rather than from the members of the State Legislature. The voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers, and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate. A system which makes the Senate responsible for his election to the people as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

Indorses Direct Legislation.

"The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, State, and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Against Injunction Government.

"Several planks of the platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employés of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by Judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone, in defending trial by jury, says:

"'The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be intrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions in spite of their natural integrity will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many.'

"If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.'

Effect of Blacklist.

"The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employé under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage-earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

Demand for Arbitration.

"The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employés. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employés can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employés. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

Favors Labor Department.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social, and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the President's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the State department, with its consular service, and the Treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the Executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A Cabinet officer truly representative of the wage-earning class would be of invaluable aid not only to the toilers but to the President.

Chinese Act Beneficial.

"The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

Believes in Liberal Pensions.

"The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural, and necessary in a government which depends upon citizen soldiery instead of a large standing army. Self-interest as well as gratitude compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger and at a great sacrifice of business, health, and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

Indorses Nicaraguan Canal.

"The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan Canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the Senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the Western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, make it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Statehood for Territories.

"Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

Entitled to Home Rule.

"There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

Cuba Out of Politics.

"The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, I consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely intrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

"The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the Western States with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

Opposes Foreign Alliances.

"The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger today than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

"We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character, and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

"The doctrine enunciated by Monroe and approved by succeeding Presidents is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until today monarchical idea has barely a foothold in the new world.

"While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

"The position taken by Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency—viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people—is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for, while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

Charges Republican Extravagance.

"The Republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the Treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over and is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the Treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large shipowners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The government, being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered. And public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

Supports the Income Tax.

"By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the Resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

Discusses Paramount Issue.

"The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and the nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. Truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

INDIAN OUTBREAK THREATENS.

Utes Stealing Ranch Cattle, Stockmen Fearing to Resist on Account of Redskins' Attitude.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.—An Indian outbreak is threatened in San Miguel County, Colo., according to a dispatch received by Governor Thomas today. The information was contained in a letter from the postmaster at Cedar, Colo., which was as follows:

"The Ute Indians from Navajoe Springs Agency, Ute Mountains, are here, catching and taking away our range horses, and they persist in doing so, contrary to our protestations.

"The stockmen have threatened to shoot if they don't desist, whereupon the Indian chiefs say they will make war upon the women and children and murder them. Please do what you can to have them ordered away from here.

"J. W. WESTCOTT, Postmaster."

The Governor sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, demanding that steps be immediately taken to protect the settlers.

Telegrams to Indian Agents and Game Wardens, asking them to investigate affairs at Cedar, were also sent by the Governor.

The nearest troops are at Fort Duchesne, Utah, 160 miles from Cedar.

DIPHTHERIA LEAVES INDIANA.

South Bend Conquers Scourge and Only a Few Cases Are Still Present—No Factories Closed.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please say to the people of the country, through the medium of your widely read columns, that the diphtheria epidemic with which South Bend has been afflicted has now passed the climax and is on the decrease. Dr. J. W. Hill, health officer, informs me that not only is the epidemic fully under the control of the officials, but the decrease is beyond the sanguine expectations of the health authorities. Upon his authority I wish to state that people need no longer fear to come to South Bend, nor is there any need of other cities trying to effect a quarantine against us. I desire also to correct the statements that any factories have been closed because of the epidemic. This is absolutely untrue. We have taken vigorous precaution, have conquered the epidemic, and are as open to business as ever. FREDERICK A. MILLER,
Editor South Bend Tribune.

To Have Properly Cooked Food
Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

WRITE ON LABOR TROUBLE

BUSINESS-MEN AGREE THAT ARBITRATION IS THE REMEDY.

Architects, Contractors, Manufacturers, and Merchants Contribute to Symposium Dealing with Chicago's Industrial War—Believe Politics Should Be Divorced from Unionism—Present Different Reasons for Strikes.

The Chicago labor trouble is handled extensively in the last issue of the Construction News in a symposium of interviews from a number of the best known architects, contractors, manufacturers, and merchants. Each furnishes a different reason for the cause of the strike, but nearly all agree there is but one solution to the existing trouble, and that through arbitration.

Some attribute the great strike, or lockout as it is termed by the laboring men themselves, to the political machinations of leaders who aspired to occupy seats in the councils of the mighty rulers of the city. Each agrees that politics should be divorced from unionism, but fails to offer a satisfactory reason why unions should not turn their attention to electing men whom they believe will prove their friends in effecting legislation to which they think they are entitled.

The contributors to the symposium are Architects Henry W. Hill, John Morrell, Arthur Peabody, George L. Pfeiffer, George Garnsey, Frank B. Abbott, S. M. Randolph, Thomas W. Wing, Oscar Cobb, William G. Barfield, Frederick B. Townsend, William W. Clay, Frank L. Fry, William Gibb, A. G. Lund, Normand S. Patton, J. I. Dorr, Jean B. Rohm, Peter B. Wight, secretary of the Illinois Board of Examiners of Architects, John V. Farwell, General Contractor George H. Barton, W. J. Chalmers, S. Linderoth, general manager of the Alhambra Ceramic works, Contractors Case and Paddock, Mason Contractor G. Morrison, General Contractors Jacob B. Stark and Paul T. Keegan, L. Muller Jr., editor of the Inland Architect, Builder J. C. Robinson, Contractor John T. Thompson, and J. Van Inwegen Jr. of the Tiffany Enameled Brick company.

List of Questions.

The contributors were asked for their opinions on the following questions and in the majority of cases replies were given in a general way:

Of the Building Trades council and of the Building Contractors' council.

Of the sympathetic strike.

Of the relations between the contractors' associations and the unions.

Of the relations between the unions and the material men.

How the trouble has hurt civic and commercial interests.

Of the best way to effect a permanent settlement, which may prevent a recurrence of such a disastrous state of things as now exists.

Extracts from Replies.

The majority of the contributors ignored the first five queries and devoted their attention to the last, the pressing and present solution of which is recognized as necessary. Extracts from some of the most emphatic replies sent to the questions are as follows:

Henry W. Hill—Politics should be divorced from unionism and any member of trades union or contractors union who holds a political position during that time should be barred from membership in the respective councils. Sympathetic strikes, rules to limit the amount of labor performed, are unquestionably vile, and such ideas are foreign to the spirit of American citizenship.

John V. Farwell—A new organization of labor that will ignore intimidation and protect every man in his personal right to work without interference and cooperate with the municipal authorities to punish any man who deliberately interferes with such a policy is the cornerstone of a regime that will permanently end the present doleful situation.

Suggests Arbitration Board.

Alexander Findlay, building contractor, 7002 Perry avenue—I think the best way to reach a permanent settlement satisfactory to both parties would be to appoint a Board of Arbitration from each of the contractors' associations to meet with a similar body from the respective unions.

Secretary Peter B. Wight, Illinois Board of Examiners of Architects—I think the differences will continue and no formal settlement will be made either by organizations of employers or of employés. Business will gradually recuperate, and in course of time new organizations will take the place of old ones. But I doubt if they will be ideal ones in this generation. The most that can be hoped will be that each trade will have an organization that is responsible—that is to say, an organization with capital which can be held responsible for violations of its contracts.

W. J. Chalmers of Fraser & Chalmers—The remedy I propose is absolute protection; such without discrimination against individuals; that would furnish the local cure. As a general remedy, the abolition of politics in our judiciary, so that a manufacturer may obtain redress in the courts and elimination of politics from our city administration so that police protection shall be impartial.

REFUSE USE OF MAY'S RECORDS

Civil Service Commissioners Decide Against Alderman Fowler's Request.

Alderman Frank Fowler and Attorney Fisher endeavored yesterday to get permission for free access to the records of the Board of Local Improvements from the Civil Service commission. At the request of the city officials involved in the trial the hearing was postponed one week and the prosecution wanted access to the records during the week.

Superintendent John A. May stated that the board would have a tabulated statement prepared on any subject desired, but that it would not permit the attorney to use the records. A ruling of the commissioners finally gave the prosecution access to any specific documents, but denied the right of examining all records at pleasure. It was stated that the use of the documents would interfere with the clerical work in the offices.

Street Car Referendum Considered.

The questions of the street car referendum were considered by a joint committee of the Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement club, meeting at the Sherman House. Two reports were submitted, one declaring for better service and cheaper fares and the other for municipal ownership. Both reports were sent to the local clubs for decision. The joint committee will meet again in two weeks.

In answering the questions of the referendum George E. Cole states his belief that the street railway business should be recognized as a natural monopoly and treated as such.

"Unification should be kept constantly in mind as something to be achieved ultimately, if not in the near future," he said. "I believe franchise grants should not be made to run for a longer period than twenty years. I am in favor of municipal ownership with private operation. I favor city ownership as soon as the city can acquire possession of the lines, but under existing conditions I do not think city ownership feasible at once. Therefore, I favor granting a franchise to expire July 30, 1923, the lines to become the property of the city at the expiration of the grant."

Fire Escape Suits Begun.

Suit was entered in Judge Gibbons' court against twenty firms and property-owners for alleged violation of the fire escape ordinance. The defendants are:

Lowenthal & Bauer, 22 and 24 South Water street.

B. Lowenthal, 26 to 32 South Water street.

Louise Olcust, 111 South Water street.

Fred Neffner, 93 to 99 East Thirty-third street.

Bookkeeper's Building and Loan association, 541 to 545 East Sixty-third street.

Andrew Pearson, 3847 and 3849 Cottage Grove avenue.

S. B. Eisendrath, Thirty-fifth street and Ellis avenue.

Fred Trotter, Thirty-eighth street and Rhodes avenue.

Kelly Bros., 3544 Grand boulevard.

E. Hobbs, 3116 and 3120 Indiana avenue.

W. H. Bowers, 87 Thirty-first street.

W. M. Bake, 210 to 216 Thirty-third street.

J. E. Edwards, 65 and 67 Thirty-fourth street.

J. H. Lewis, 207 Thirty-fifth street.

Henry Van Houten, 4545 and 4547 State street.

Langridge & Luingston, 4739 and 4741 State street, 4743 and 4745 State street, 4840 to 4846 State street.

G. W. Shaw, 5136 State street.

G. H. Hamilton, 940 West Madison street.

Granstead & Ewing, 101 South Oakley avenue, 90 South Oakley avenue, 944 West Madison street, 946 and 948 West Madison street, 950 and 952 West Madison street, 954 and 956 West Madison street, 958 West Madison street.

Warren Springer, 140 to 146 East Madison street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion

FALL TERM OF COURT OPENS.

County Building Crowded with Litigants, Lawyers, and Jurymen—Only Two Elevators Work.

When the fall term of court opened yesterday lawyers and litigants, Judges, jurymen, and witnesses crowded the corridors of the County Building. An unusual amount of business is before the courts. In the Superior Court calendar 7,754 cases on the law side are divided between six Judges. On the calendar of the Circuit Court there are 11,971 cases to be heard by eleven Judges.

Twelve first calls of 100 cases each marked the opening hours and necessitated the presence of at least two lawyers for each case, in addition to the witnesses and jurymen. Most of the Judges opened the day with the call of the calendar and the crowd of lawyers and jurors had difficulty in reaching the courtrooms. But two elevators in the main hall are being operated, the contractors who are putting in the new elevators having failed to complete the work.

Judge Ball began hearing the ejectment proceedings brought in the name of Montville Waldo Howard against the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, administrator of the John McCaffery estate. The action involves the possession of a thirteen-acre tract of land in the neighborhood of Seventy-first street. Howard and Jesse Lowonhaupt claim title by reason of a deed given to M. W. Howard by John McCaffery several years before his death. The deed was not filed till two years after the demise of Mr. Caffery. The bank claims that the deed is spurious.

Judge Kohlsaat will be in Chicago today, and, if necessary, tomorrow to hear emergency cases and motions of course.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—206345—William P. Rend et al. vs. Brewer & Hoffman Brewing Company; demr. to narr. sustd.; judgt. on demurrer, $1,163.19; appl. Judge Chytraus—196000—Crefeld Electrical Works vs. John McKinlock Jr., William H. McKinlock, and William C. Camp; on verdict, $635.35.—208110—Willie Kararnewski vs. I. C. R. R. Co.; on verdict, $75, sat.—200163—Charles Burke vs. C. U. T. Co.; on verdict, $215, sat.—200186—John T. Moran vs. Cable Co.; on verdict, $100, sat.

Judge Vail—144386—John McGuire vs. Kaspar J. Schmidt; on verdict, $125, sat.

Judge Baker—120775—Ferdinand Siegel vs. J. Zuckerman; on verdict, $1,197.39.

Judge Haney—67427—P. H. O'Donnell, admr. of the estate of Elizabeth S. Jones, decd., vs. Town of Lake; on finding, $150.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—207187—John vs. Groh; def. dec.—207036—Brown vs. Franklin; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—5138—Helden vs. Helden; dec. div.—3853—Witto vs. Peterson; dec. sale.—187203—English vs. Sigler; dec.; satisfied.

Judge Burke—210361—In re petition of O'Callaghan; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4362—Suppressed Sept. 14. Armour & Co., et al., vs. Corbett & Currie; claims, $718.43. Wheeler & Bilber, attys.

4373—Standard Boiler Works, invol., petition of Harvey Boiler Works et al.; claims, $1,000.

4374—John M. Lowe; liabilities, $4,274.18; assets, $6,631.82. Benjamin J. Samuels, atty.

4375—Michael Rowan; liabilities, $710.39; assets, $176.50. Durand & Poynton, attys.

4376—James Sundquist, Rockford; liabilities, $738; assets, $400. Charles V. Ferguson, atty.

4377—John W. Cowell; liabilities, $2580.70; assets, $3,323. Jarvis A. Blum, atty.

4378—W. L. Gilson; liabilities, $5,502.25; assets, $6036.70. Ambrose Sisson, atty.

4379—David Muller; liabilities, $10,285.55; no assets. Adolph Marks, atty.

4381—Christopher Leversanz; liabilities, $821.47; assets, $368. Whitney & Horner, attys.

4382—Ralph E. Powell; liabilities, $425.75; assets, $316. Abram E. Mahler, atty.

4383—Suppressed.

4384—Leo F. Probst; liabilities, $275; assets, $179; per se.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stein—Chancery call 203870, 12, 4576, 3670, 145062, 4326.

Judge Chetlain—Chancery call 3103, 2597, 7487, 3587, 3005, 196.

Judge Ball—Trial call 5120, 1676, 5123, 5130, 5311, 5312, 5194, 5313. On trial 5119.

Judge Vail—Trial call 135365. First call 101 to 200 inclusive. First twenty cases set for trial.

Judge Amaccy—First call 101 to 200 inclusive, 40, 48, 84, 92, 152, 188, 193, 200, 304, 305, 314, 320, 328, 335, 337, 352, 376, 476, 627, 644, 625, 662, 809, 820, 843, 853, 864, 880.

Judge Brentano—Trial call 1563, 4518, 4519, 4530, 4531, 4532, 4710, 4711, 4788, 4790, 4793, 4794, 4796, 4797, 4798. On trial 3788.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 3941, 1984, 9854, 2305, 5290, 5266, 5273, 5280, 5294, 5305, 5453, 5536, 5436, 5441, 5442, 5444, 5528, 5529, 5532, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5539.

Judge Farnham—No court.

Judge Tuthill—No announcement.

Judge Burke—Trial call 3897, 570, 1030, 1178, 1316, 1376, 1406, 1409½, 1415, 1443, 1447, 1525, 1614, 1621. On trial 839.

Judge Baker—Trial call 43, 706, 139392, 803, 823, 838, 897, 921, 942, 146, 506, 1025, 151337, 1124, 1144. On trial 697.

Judge Hutchinson—Trial call 2835, 7867, 7878, 7889, 7882, 7853, 7884, 7888, 7903, 7907. On trial 6108.

Judge Neeley—Trial call 6861, 9, 11, 17, 27, 31, 32, 70, 77, 85, 96, 102, 109, 117, 122, 129, 135, 137, 151.

Judge Gary—Trial call 5792, 5874, 5875, 5888, 5888, 5891, 5902, 5903, 5904, 5907, 5973, 5974, 5975, 6046, 6049, 6051, 6053, 6055. On trial 5788.

Judge Lovett—County Court—Trial call 18872. In re, Vellon and motions of course.

Judge Holdom—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—940, 941, 915, 916, 886.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—877, 876, 878, 879, 880, 881, 871, 882, 869, 864, 857, 866, 864, 861.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—93, 932, 927, 94, 949, 924, 926, 875, 838, 837, 789, 790.

Judge Barnes—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—955, 971, 972, 974, 628, 944, 934, 638, 643, 848, 715, 718, 718, 717, 945, 946.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—Claims in estate of W. J. Bauman, Christ Blank, Eliz. Bradwell, James Benson, J. W. Bent, Joseph Ballig, Franciszko Bongrez, M. J. Carberry, Pat Casey, Hy. Clausleulus, Peter H. Cohrs, Jason Cox, Peter F. Daly, Jane Davis, Isaac Drake, S. S. Dobbins, Wm. H. Douglas, Gottfried W. Durvalt, James Ethridge, Elijah Gammon, Adolph Ginter, Clara Hill, Albert Houghton, Thomas Hoenig, C. C. Housel, Esther Rohnson, W. R. Johnson.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District and Circuit—Emergency and motions of course.

M'KINLEY GOES TO WASHINGTON

Departs for the Capital to Attend to Pressing Matters and Will Then Return to Canton.

Canton, O., Sept. 17.—President McKinley will start for Washington at noon tomorrow to attend to some public business for several days, and will return here the latter part of the week. The exact nature of the public business calling him to the capital at this time is not given out here, but it is said that some matters bearing on the Chinese question require early attention and other things that can better be attended to at Washington have been accumulating faster than expected. Only Secretary Cortelyou will accompany the President.

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SMALL CHANGE IN MONEY.

JAMES H. ECKELS SPEAKS OF THE NEW YORK MARKET.

President of Commercial National Bank Says That Much Variation Is Looked For—Stockholders of Illinois Central to Vote at Annual Meeting on Proposition to Issue $4,000,000 of Bonds—Sales on the Local Stock Exchange.

President James H. Eckels of the Commercial National Bank, who returned yesterday from New York City, said, in speaking of the money market, that bankers with whom he talked did not look for much change from present conditions. He said, however, that shipments of currency to the interior have begun, and the extent of those this year could not be foretold. The movement to the country in the past, he added, has always been underestimated at first rather than overstated. There was surprise among some authorities yesterday that rates for call loans were not advanced in New York. Notwithstanding the shrinkage in the reserves of the associated banks last week, call money was quoted at 1 and 1½ per cent. Local banks not able to loan all their money through Chicago and Western sources are buying New York and Boston paper. This affords an outlet for large amounts. Berlin bankers have made overtures to Chicago banks for loans for a period of several months, and as higher rates of interest than prevail here are promised it is likely the money will be obtained.

Will Issue $4,000,000 Bonds.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Central railroad on Sept. 26 the stockholders will vote on a proposition to issue 3 per cent mortgage gold bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed $4,000,000. These will pay for the purchase of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railway company, recently made, and for additions thereto, and improvements and betterments of the same.

Become Directors of Orient Road.

Robert H. Law of Chicago and William H. Baker, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company, have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad, the new property promoted by the Guardian Trust company.

Report of Reading Road.

The report of the Reading road for July is of particular interest, owing to the anthracite coal strike. It is as follows:

RAILWAY COMPANY.

	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Receipts	$2,139,748	$1,998,364	$141,384
Expenses	1,410,832	1,278,570	131,762
Net	728,916	719,794	9,622

COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Receipts	2,097,001	2,300,068	*203,067
Expenses	2,123,139	2,125,298	* 2,159
Deficit	26,138	174,770	200,908

READING COMPANY.

Net income	24,754	24,221	533

ALL COMPANIES.

Net	728,032	918,785	*190,753
Fixed charges	497,000	702,545	24,455
Deficit	58,968	156,240	215,208

*Decrease.

Other Financial News.

The Rock Island railroad company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable on Nov. 1. Books close on Sept. 28 and reopen on Oct. 8.

The balance sheet of the National Salt company as of July 31 shows:

ASSETS.

Plant and construction account	$ 8,525,275
Investment, stock constituent companies, etc	3,159,005
Cash in banks	193,479
Prepayments and advances	177,905
Accounts and bills receivable	281,494
Accrued earnings constituent companies	190,069
Treasury stock	97,745
Furniture and office fixtures	5,247
Merchandise, salt, and supplies on hand, at cost	1,080,283
Total	$13,713,402

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$12,000,000
Deferred payments, securities purchased	500,000
Accounts payable	256,238
Bills payable	502,500
Surplus	454,664
Total	$13,713,402

Further details of the plan for consolidating the asphalt companies are given in a circular signed by President Barber of the National company. The National company has been organized under New Jersey laws, and in case the plan is adopted assumes all the obligations of the Asphalt Company of America, including the $10,000,000 gold certificates. The plan will become operative on Jan. 1, 1901, if a majority of the shares of the Asphalt company of New York and the Trinidad Asphalt company of Philadelphia on or before Oct. 15, 1900.

Foreign exchange was steady yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	486	483¼
Commercial	486	483
Paris francs—		
Actual	5 16¼	5 18¾
Commercial	5 17½	5 20
German marks—		
Actual	95 3-16	94 7-16
Commercial	95	94¼

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87	87¼
American Bicycle	5½	6
Do pfd	30	32
American Wobles	3¼	4
Do pfd	62	69
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Cast Iron Pipe	3¼	4
Do pfd	30	32
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	102½	104
Compressed Air	31	35
Distilling Company of America	4¼	4¾
Do pfd	18½	20
Electric Vehicle	29	30
Do pfd	40	50
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1	1¾
International Pump	17½	18½
Do pfd	65	69
Otis Elevator	25¾	27
Do pfd	86	88
Royal Baking Powder	91	92
Rubber Goods	20	22½
Do pfd	76	77
Standard Oil	539	540

Sales on the Local Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	300	9½	9½	9½
Do pfd	370	51¾	51¼	51¾
*Chicago City Railway	12	247	247	247
Chicago Union Trac. pfd	70	81	80	80
Diamond Match	25	122½	122¼	122½
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	20	82½	82½	82½
National Biscuit	1,561	32¾	31½	32¼
Do pfd	58	86	86	86
West Chicago	103	100	99¾	99¾

*Ex-dividend and ex-rights.

BONDS.

$4000 City Rwy 4½s	100½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 12.
New York	$105,350,723	$99,574,855
Chicago	22,217,631	23,646,816
Boston	15,443,616	13,461,816
Philadelphia	12,324,301	10,146,399
St. Louis	6,880,571	6,845,623
Baltimore	2,946,608	2,649,789

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c dis all day. St. Louis, 30c dis, bid; 20c dis, asked.

STRIKE'S EFFECT IN ABEYANCE.

Natural Declines Discount Downward Tendency of Present Labor Troubles—Coalers Strong.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The effect of the coal strike was apparently discounted in the declines which were shown during the last three trading days of last week. Today's reports regarding the strike situation were more favorable than had been anticipated, and as a result of this and the continued long interest rate on both time and call loans, there was a rule, moved toward higher levels. Central of New Jersey and Reading, which must bear the brunt of any loss in traffic resulting from the strike among coal miners, were strong today, though trading was not active in any of the issues. Other railroad securities moved up in sympathy with the strength shown in these stocks. The steel and iron stocks, almost without exception, showed gains, and the traction shares, on fairly active buying, scored fair advances.

The poor bank showing on Saturday led many to predict an advance in interest rates. This failed to make its appearance in today's market. Call loans were made today as low as 1¼ per cent and the highest price on any call loans reported was 1½ per cent. The demand for money from the interior for crop moving purposes continues heavy, and this, coupled with the fact that the banks hold only a comparatively small surplus of reserve, makes it probable that interest rates will harden before the end of the month. Bankers are willing to predict no long continuance of the present low rates.

The grangers today were in good demand and prices on nearly all of them showed a net gain from Saturday. Atchison was one of the few exceptions among the grain carrying roads in which there was a decline. Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Chicago and Northwestern all closed at advances from Saturday's figures. Union Pacific sold off and Southern Pacific closed at a fractional loss from Saturday. The traction shares were strong, advances being shown in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in Metropolitan, and in Manhattan Elevated.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The expected break in prices of stocks failed to occur today. There were considerable selling orders at the opening, as never fails to happen after such a break in prices as that of Saturday, but the friends of the various stocks had placed supporting orders in the market and their buying was sufficient to absorb the offerings. Among the professional traders, who still control a large proportion of the operations, an important influence was exerted by the bullish opinions expressed by James R. Keene in an interview in London. Mr. Keene's views were the more influential inasmuch as Saturday's gossip on the Stock Exchange had attributed a selling order of 15,000 shares of various stocks to his account. The smaller traders who followed this lead had nothing to do but to cover their short contracts this morning. The relative firmness of the coal carrying railroad stocks, even before the general upturn, and the positive strength developed later, served to detract somewhat from the effect of the shutting down of the coal mines. Uneasiness was less acute over the money market and more account was taken of the fact that last week's outward movement of currency was abnormal by reason of the large relief funds transferred to Texas.

Greater confidence was felt in the ability of the money market to meet the requirments of the German loan subscriptions and more attention is paid to the larger view of the operation as an indication of the growing power and importance of the country's financial position.

The export movement of merchandise continues heavy, thus constantly making exchange to meet the obligations incurred to meet the subscriptions to this loan. Large floating loans are coming due in the Berlin market to American lenders and will be available by a bookkeeping operation to pay installments on the loan.

The bond market continued irregular. Total sales, par value, $830,000. United States refunding 2s, when issued, the old 4s, and 5s advanced ¼, and new 4s ½ per cent in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@486¾ for demand and at 483¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 484@484½, and 487@488; commercial bills, 482¼@4[illegible]. Silver certificates, 62¾@63¾; bar silver, 62¾; Mexican dollars, 49¼. Government bonds strong; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 17.	Sept. 15
Amn. Sugar	23,300	117¾	116¼	117	116¾
Amn. Tobacco	15,000	91	89	90	90
Amn. Tinplate	700	28¼	26	26¼	27
Do pfd	100	80¾	80¼	80¾	
Amn. Cotton Oil	200	32¾	32¼	32¾	27
Amn. Smelting	1,100	90	86	89¾	
Do pfd	400	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	89¼
*Amn. Steel & W	3,000	33¼	32½	33¼	34¾
*Do pfd	500	73¼	72¾	73	74
Atchison	6,600	27	26¾	26¾	27
Do pfd	1,400	69⅝	68¾	69¼	69¼
Amn. Steel Hoop	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
Anaconda	1,300	43¾	43¼	43¾	44¼
Amn. Linseed	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Amn. Malting Co	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Do pfd	100	23½	23¼	23½	
Amn. Car F. pfd	100	63	63	63	62¾
Brklin. Rap. Tran.	13,100	53¼	52	53⅜	52½
Brunswick	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Btio. & Ohio	14,000	70	69½	70	69¾
Do pfd	100	78	77	78	77
C., B. & Q	8,500	123¼	122¼	123	122¼
C. & N. W	100	160	160	160	160
Do pfd	200	193½	193½	193½	
C., M. & St. P	10,800	112¾	112	112¾	112¾
Do pfd	200	174¼	173½	174½	
C., R. I. & P	2,900	105¾	104¾	105¾	105
Canada Southern	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
Ches. & Ohio	900	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27
Cent. R.R. of N.J	700	131	129¾	130	128
C., C., C. & St. L	300	58	58	58	
Canadian Pacific	100	94½	94½	94½	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	500	170¼	169¾	170	169¾
Chi. Terminal pfd	100	28¾	28¼	28¾	29
Col. & Southern	200	56¾	55¾	56¾	56
Col. Fuel & Iron	400	34½	34	34	34
Chi. Gt. Western	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Cont. Tobacco	1,400	25	24¾	25	25¼
Do pfd	700	77	76¾	77	
D., L. & W	200	172½	172½	172½	172
Del. & Hudson	400	108	107¾	108	107¾
Den. & R. Grande	200	18½	18½	18½	
Do pfd	200	66¾	66¾	66¾	
D., S. S. & A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Do pfd	100	13	13	13	
E. & T. H	400	39	39	39	
Erie	500	11	10¾	11	
Federal Steel	5,100	33¼	32	33	32¾
Do pfd	300	66	65¾	65¾	66¼
General Electric	700	188	186	188	186
Gt. Northern pfd	600	152	151½	152	152
G. & E. of Ber	200	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Hocking Valley	300	51½	51½	51½	53
Illinois Central	600	116	115¾	116	116
Iowa Central	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼
Int. Paper	100	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	
K. C. So pfd	100	29	29	29	
Louisv. & Nash	2,900	72	71¾	71¾	71¼
L. E. & W. pfd	200	93	93	93	
Manhattan	2,600	89¼	88	88¾	88
M., K. & T. pfd	1,000	29¼	28	28¾	28
Met. St. Ry	3,300	151¼	149	151	149¼
Missouri Pacific	7,000	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Minn. & St. L	200	65¾	64	64	64
National Biscuit	800	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
Do pfd	50	85½	85½	85½	85¾
Northern Pacific	11,200	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Do pfd	200	70¾	70	70¼	70
National Steel	300	28	24¾	25	25
Do pfd	100	84	84	84	84
N. Y. Central	1,900	129¾	128¾	129	128¾
Norfolk & West	1,000	33¾	33	33¾	33¾
N. Y. Ont. & W	1,100	19¾	19¼	19¾	20
National Lead pfd	60	91	89¾	91	
National Tube	400	45½	45	45½	45¼
People's Gas	9,400	97¾	96¾	97¾	96¾
Penna. R. R	400	127½	126¾	127¼	127¼
Pacific Mail	400	30	29¾	29¾	30
Pullman Co	200	186	185	185	187¼
Pressed Steel Car	200	38½	38	38¼	
Do pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	
Reading	1,100	55	54½	55	54¾
Do 1st pfd	1,160	78	77¼	78	77¾
Do 2d pfd	600	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Republic Steel	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Southern Ry	400	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	2,300	53¾	52¾	53	52¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	47	47	47	
Southern Pacific	6,700	32¾	32	32½	33
St. L. S. W	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Do pfd	2,000	27¾	26¾	26¾	27½
St. L. & San Fran	100	96	96	96	96
Do 2d pfd	200	33	33	33	33½
Texas Pacific	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Third Ave	1,100	119¾	119¼	119¾	119½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	3,500	68¾	68¼	68¾	67¾
Union Pacific	22,300	55¾	54¾	55	55¾
Do pfd	300	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
U. S. Rubber	5,000	30½	27¾	28	28½
U. S. Leather	1,000	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	68	68	68	68¾
Wheeling & L. E	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do 2d pfd	300	24	22¾	23¾	23¾
Wabash pfd	2,600	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
Western Union	200	79½	79½	79½	79½

*Ex. dividend 1¾ per cent.
Total sales, 231,680 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	124	United States	45
American	150	Fargo	122

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s refunding when issued reg.	104¼	U. S. new 4s coup.	134½
Do coup	104¾	U. S. old 4s reg.	115
U. S. 3s reg	110	U. S. old 4s coup.	116
U. S. 3s coup	110	U. S. 5s reg.	113¾
U. S. new 4s reg	134½	U. S. 5s coup.	113¾
		Dis. of Col. 3.65s	122

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000 Atch gen 4s	101¼@¾	35000 Mo P call tr 6s	118@¾
20000 do adjmt	85½@¾	6000 M-G ry 4s	115
5000 Adams Ex 4s	108	2000 N Y C L S 3½s	97
12000 B-O 3½s	94@¾	5000 do reg	95
20000 do 5s	100¾@¾	2000 N Y C & H 4½s	107
25000 B-O S W 3½s	84¼	5000 N Y G-E 4s	92@¾
20000 B-O P J-M 3½s	85¼	25000 N Y O-W 4s	104
10000 Brunsw W 1st	83	5000 N-W con 4s	98
5000 C I-L 6s	115	10000 O R-N con 5s	110
1000 C M-St P Term 4s	111¾	29000 do prior 4s	104@¾
1000 Can So 1st	108	10000 P-E inc 4s	29¾
48000 Cent Ga con 5s	93¼@¾	5000 P gen 4s	100¾
5000 C N J 5s	123	17000 Rdg gen 4s	87¾@87⅞
3000 C C C-St L 4s	102¾	1000 P G W 4s	99
4000 C Pac 3½s	82½	20000 St L-S F gen 4s	96
2000 Chic Term 4s	93¼	6s	123¾@¼
9000 C-G gen 4½s	88¾@¾	22000 St L-I M 5s	112@¾
23000 C B-Q Ill div 3½s	94¼@¾	41000 So P 4s	78¾@¾
5000 D-S S & A 6s	98¾	4000 St L S W 1st	90¾
5000 Erie 1st con 4s	87¾	3000 St J-G I 1st	85
10000 G H-S A 1st	98¾	6000 S R-T Inc	91½@¾
1000 H-T C 1st	102¾@¾	10000 S O 5s	102¾@¾
1000 H V 4½s	99	109000 U P 4s	104¾@¾
1000 Int Paper 6s	105	6000 Wab 2d 5s	102
10000 L Unf 4s	99¾@¾	10000 do 5th 5s	104¾@¾
10000 Mex Cent 1st inc	25½	3000 W Cent 4s	87¾
14000 M K-T 1st 4s	91@¾	3000 W-E 1st	105
25000 do 2d	68@¾	10000 W-L E Wheel 5s	110
3000 M K-T Ex 5s	89@90	5000 W N Y-P gm 3-4s	93¾
5000 Met El 1st	115		
3000 M P 5s	94¾@95		

BONDS.

$16000 N E Gas-C 5s	57@60	$1000 C N M 5s	96

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Berlin, and Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The tone in the markets here today was heavy and the volume of business was trifling. Americans were rather eagerly sold in the morning hours under the influence of the coal strike and the money outlook, some orders being given over Sunday from New York. There was a slight recovery toward the close.

Money was steady. The bank lost £6,000 gold taken for South America. Silver was lower on the reaction in India, and the close was uncertain.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Discounts were firm today, there being indications that money will become scarcer. Displacements in connection with calls payable on fresh issues of capital will be considerable during the week, £900,000 going to local loans and stock tomorrow and towards the week's end. Besides the treasury bills, large repayments are due the bank, and the demands of Berlin are expected to be heavy at the end of the present quarter and later in the year.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, and prices mostly inclined downward owing to the nervousness about China and future money. Home rails were weak, and there was an indisposition to transact business in Great Easterns on account of renewed labor uncertainty, when it was believed the trouble had been shelved. Americans were flat in response to New York and unfavorable bank statements and the strike news, which accentuated the depression, which was most pronounced in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Pauls and Union Pacifics. At the close prices were steady, and there was a partial recovery. There were further realizations of Grand Trunks.

Consols for money, 98 7-16; consols for the account, 98 9-16; Atchison, 27¾; Canadian Pacific, 89¾; St. Paul, 115¼; Illinois Central, 113½; Louisville, 72¾; Union Pacific pfd, 75; New York Central, 132⅝; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Reading, 8; Erie 1st pfd, 33½; Northern Pacific pfd, 72; Grand Trunk, 6¾; Anaconda, 8¾; Rand mines, 4¼. Bar silver, steady, 25¾d per oz. Money, 3 per cent. Short bills, 3 9-16@3 13-16; three months' bills, 3 13-16@3¾.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Business was depressed on the boerse today, owing to unsatisfactory reports from America. International securities were dull, Americans were weak. Locals relapsed sharply, especially mine shares, cash sales being pressed owing to contradictory reports in regard to the situation of the iron industry. The only feature was the strength displayed by Transvaal railroads on the announcement that the British military authorities had taken over the Netherlands railroad.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Business on the bourse today was irregular, but the tendency was towards firmness. The dealings were small, but toward the close they became brisker, and prices closed at the highest of the day. Spanish 4s were at first freely offered, but subsequently rallied. Rio Tintos fluctuated much, but finished strong owing to the material decrease in the stock of copper.

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Mining quotations:

Cholar	50	Ontario	575
Crown Point	10	Ophir	44
Con. Cal. & Va	105	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	60	Quick Silver	150
Gould & Curry	30	Do pfd	650
Hale & Norcross	17	Sierra Nevada	28
Homestake	5000	Standard	420
Iron Silver	60	Union Con	15
Mexican	24	Yellow Jacket	15

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance $135,326,226; gold, $73,737,039.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock today:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 17	22,000	300	33,000	20,000
Totals last week	58,713	2,813	143,016	67,499
Previous week	59,277	2,312	130,860	90,246
Cor. week 1899	55,707	2,225	142,380	86,220
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 17	6,000	.....	9,000	3,000
Totals last week	20,413	532	33,076	12,103
Previous week	19,934	208	26,529	27,460
Cor. week 1899	17,224	513	31,090	12,070

Monday's receipts, with comparisons, at four markets.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	33,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,400	4,700	4,500
Omaha	7,000	2,500	12,000
St. Louis	4,700	4,000	1,500
Totals	45,100	45,200	38,900
Cor. day's week ago	49,500	37,100	34,300
Cor. day 1899	51,900	41,900	22,100

Cattle—The general cattle market was active, and all good to fancy native beef steers ruled steady, while the common grades were weak to 10c lower. Western range cattle generally sold higher but were slow. Receipts were light. Local receipts were estimated at 22,000, including 1,300 Texas and 4,000 grass Westerns. There was a moderate sale of native beef steers, $4.30@5.30; 1,350-lb steers at $5.85@5.90. Most of the 1,150@1,350-lb steers sold at $5.20@5.70; corn-fed Westerns, $5.15@5.75; grass Western steers, $3.75@4.70; Western cows and heifers, $3.40@4.50; straight Texas steers, 913@1,152 lbs, $3.90@4.50. Native butcher and canning stock ruled about steady, with sales principally at $2.50@2.75 for canners, $3.30@3.90 for fat cows, and $3.75@4.50 for fair to choice heifers. Veal calves sold at $5.00@6.75. Feeding cattle closed weak and in shade lower, with 900@700-lb steers largely at $3.25@3.75; selected 1,000@1,150-lb averages largely at $4.25@4.60. Comparatively few stockers were carried over.

Hogs—Prices averaged steady. The better grades were steady to stronger, while common kinds opened weak to a shade lower, with the general market steady to strong late in the day. Trade was active after 10 o'clock, with sales in free buyers. Receipts were estimated early at 34,000, and later at 33,000, not including 2,000 billed direct to down-town packers. The quality was quite poor, with the proportion of rough heavyweights likely again. Only lightweights sold above $5.50, with most of the sales at $5.40; heavy shippers at $5.30@5.40; packers mostly at $5.10@5.20, and rough heavyweights largely at $4.95@5.00. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.15@5.35
Selected butchers' 220@270 lbs	5.35@5.47½
Selected boars, 150@190 lbs	4.75@5.00
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.25@5.50
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs	5.25@5.45
Light packing, 250@300 lbs	5.20@5.40
Rough heavy grades	4.85@5.05
Poor to choice pigs	3.90@5.10

Sheep—There were better grades of sheep and lambs sold actively at strong prices, while the common kinds were weaker. Receipts hardly reached expectations, and the quality was generally usual. Lambs sold at $4.50@6.00 for poor to fancy, with culls at $3.50@4.25. Several thousand 56@79-lb Western lambs sold at $4.60@5.00, with a few at $2.75@4.20, including 886@120-lb Western at $4.00@4.20. Some 101-lb yearlings sold at $4.25. Feeding lambs are quotable at $3.60@3.80, and feeding lambs, $4.50@4.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 6,192; good to choice steers steady, others slow and a shade lower; bulls and cows ready to 10c higher; common to choice steers, $4.25@5.85; oxen, $4.45@5.00; bulls, $2.50@3.90; cows, $1.50@3.90. Cables steady. No shipments today. Calves—Receipts, 3,058; veals active and firm; grassers and butter-milks a trifle weak; all sold; veals, $5.00@8.75; grassers, $3.25@3.75; buttermilks, $3.00@3.50; yearlings, $3.00@3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 22,122; sheep in fair demand and steady; prime lambs steady; all else under a trifle lower; sheep, $2.75@4.50; culls, $2.00@2.50; lambs, $4.75@6.25; Canada lambs, $6.00@6.15; culls, $4.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,622; steady at $5.75@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200 natives, 7,000 Texans, 1,200 calves; exports about steady; winter and straight grass steers steady to a shade higher; light supply of stockers and feeders; sold at higher prices; native steers, $5.00@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; butcher cows and heifers; $3.00@4.25; canners, $2.50@3.00; fed Westerns, $3.75@5.45; wintered Texas, $3.10@3.90; grass Texans, $3.15@3.65; calves, $4.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,900; market active; steady to 2½c higher; heavy and mixed, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.10@5.27½; pigs, $4.80@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,800; lambs strong to 10c higher; muttons steady; lambs, $4.50@5.20; muttons, $3.50@3.85; feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.50@3.00.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Receipts of sale and through cattle, sheep, and hogs during the forty-eight hours, ending at noon today, were: Cattle, 254 cars; sheep and lambs, 51 cars; hogs, 93 cars. Shipments—Cattle, 214 cars; sheep and lambs, 40 cars; hogs, 60 cars. Cattle—Market quiet; good to best smooth fat export cattle, desirable quality, $5.50@5.74; good to best, $5.10@5.85; shipping steers, $4.40@5.00. Lambs—Receipts, 10c extra, $3.85@6.00; good to choice, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $5.25@5.50. Sheep—Mixed, good to extra, $3.60@4.00; wether sheep, $4.00@4.25; yearlings, $4.50@4.75; ewes, $3.50@4.25. Hogs—Opened 10@15c lower than on Saturday. Fair general demand on that basis. Choice heavy hogs, $5.70@5.75; Michigan ends, $5.60@5.65.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700, including 3,500 Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.85; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@5.40; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; canners, $1.50@2.65; bulls, $2.35@3.65; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.45@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c higher and steady on others; pigs and lights, $5.35@5.55; packers, $5.15@5.35; butchers, $5.35@5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; native muttons, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $4.25@5.50; culls and bucks, $2.25@4.00; stockers, $2.75@3.25.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17.—[Special.] Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market, strong to 10c lower; natives, $4.10@5.45; Western, $3.15@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.65; veals, $5.00@7.00; bulls and stags, $2.25@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.35. Hogs—Receipts, 1,895; market, steady to strong; light and light mixed, $5.20@5.25; medium and heavy, $5.10@5.22½; top, $5.25; bulk, $5.20@5.22½. Sheep — Receipts, 5,953; market, active and strong; lambs, $4.85@5.40; sheep, $3.75@4.90.

Spot, closed quiet; middle uplands, 10¾c; middle gulf, 11¼c; sales, 2,234 bales.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; native beef steers, $4.40@5.75; Western steers, $4.00@4.30; Texas steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.75; calves and feeders, $3.00@4.75; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $5.10@5.15; mixed, $5.10@5.15; light, $5.12½@5.25; pigs, $4.00@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.12½@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady, active; top yearlings, $5.00@5.10; stock sheep, $3.25@3.65; lambs, $4.00@5.60.

In the New York Provision Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 10½@11c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@65c; geese, Western, $1.00@1.25; pigeons, 15@20c. Dressed—Turkeys, spring, dry picked, fancy, 12@13c; do scalded, 10@11c; do average good, 9@10c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large, 16@17c; do mixed sizes, 13@15c; do Pennsylvania, 12@14c; do Western, dry picked, 4 lbs and over average to pair, 11c; do scalded, 10½c; do 3 lbs and under average, 10c; spring chickens, Southwestern, average best, 10@10½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11@11½c; do Western, dry picked, average prime, 11c; do scalded, average prime, 10¼c; do Southern and Southwestern, prime, 10½@11c; do fair to good, 10c; ducks, Eastern and Long Island, spring, per lb, 11@11½c; do Western, spring, 6@7c; geese, Eastern, spring, white, 14@16c; dark, 11@12½c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.00@2.25; do mixed, $1.50@1.75.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 21c; do firsts, 19½@20c; do thirds to seconds, 16½@19c; creamery, June, extras, 20¼@21c; do seconds to firsts, 18½@20c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 20c; do firs

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy.....2 cents
Sunday, single copy.....5 cents
Daily, per week.....12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week.....17 cents
Daily, per month.....50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month.....75 cents

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

A Gain for Gossips.

Since sociology has taken such a firm hold upon inquiring minds that somewhat bedraggled lady, Dame Gossip, has gained a new dignity. What used to be looked upon as idle chatter about one's neighbors is now come to be regarded in the light of scientific inquiry about social units. Those old themes, the love of dress, the love of one's neighbor, and the lack of love for one's family, which were supposed to set pivoty tongues to wagging now set lofty brains to brooding, and to accumulate items of news is a pursuit worthy of the most dignified of investigators. It is now the business of half the world to find out how the other half lives, and that old statement of Pope's that the proper study of mankind is man is today accepted in a broad sociological spirit.

Wisconsin's Prosperity.

The Milwaukee Sentinel prints striking figures showing the increased prosperity of the railroads of Wisconsin. And prosperity of the railroads means prosperity of the State, for railroads can prosper only when the territory served by them is prospering. The statistics, which were obtained from the State Railroad Commissioner, show that Wisconsin railroads had 13,062 employés in 1896 and are now employing 24,083 persons, an increase of 11,023, or 84 per cent. The amount of wages paid has increased from $7,903,141 in 1896 to $12,767,311, an increase of $4,864,169. Inasmuch as the railroads are accepted as industrial barometers it is probable that the general business of the State has increased in about the same proportion. Proof of this is found in the fact that although large numbers of men were unemployed in 1896, when the election of Bryan was threatened, today the local newspapers contain many items telling of the scarcity of labor in the agricultural districts and the manufacturing towns.

What's in a Name?

The New York Sun says: "It is strange to find one Isaac Rubenstein getting permission from the court to change his family designation to Robinson because a person called Rubenstein once committed a murder. The fact that there was a famous composer with almost the same label didn't appeal to him." As a matter of fact Rubinstein, the composer, himself changed his name. Though of Jewish extraction on one side Rubinstein had a particular dislike for some reason to the Jewish race, and when he came of age had his name "Rubenstein" changed to "Rubinstein." All the Tartar fury in him on one side came out on one occasion when he entered a German city on a concert tour to find that his name had been posted in large letters by his advance agent as "Rubenstein." To be posted as a Jew when he had taken special pains to conceal what he foolishly deemed a Jewish strain by changing his name produced an explosion of wrath which the agent never forgot. He did not make the mistake again.

Superior, Wis., is another of the cities on the great lakes which has prospered during the last ten years. It had a population of 11,983 in 1890. It has now a population of 31,091. It has made the unexampled percentage of gain of 159.46 per cent. Its increase in population is 19,108, as compared with the increase of 18,854 in the population of the larger City of Duluth. If these rival cities were not in different States they could be consolidated into one with a population of 84,060, which would monopolize all the trade of the western end of Lake Superior. The rapid growth of these two cities, which in 1880 had only a handful of inhabitants, testifies to the remarkable development of the regions tributary to them. Large portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota which were uninhabited and unproductive twenty years ago are now sending vast quantities of mineral and agricultural products eastward by way of Superior and Duluth. There is still much back country to be developed, so that the citizens of those two flourishing towns have every reason to anticipate a flattering growth during the next ten years.

Growth of Gas Cities.

The growth of the cities in the gas belt of Indiana during the decade has been as great as had been hoped. The returns for the four largest towns in Grant County show that Marion has made a greater gain than any city thus far reported in the State. In 1890 Marion had 8,667 inhabitants; in 1900 it has 17,671, a net gain of 8,902, or a percentage of 102. Gas City in 1890 had 280 population, which has increased to 3,524, an increase of 1,159 per cent, which is much more than has been reported by any other town and is not likely to be excelled by any one of its class. Fairmount in the same county, which had 1,462 in 1890, now has 2,843, a gain of 94 per cent, while Jonesboro, which in 1890 had 657 souls, now has 1,879, a gain of 174 per cent. It is likely that other cities of the gas belt will show similar gains, for it is in that section that there has been the nearest approach to a boom during the decade, the development of natural gas having been active in 1891 and 1892. It is to be hoped that the next census will show that these gains are permanent despite the decreasing supply of gas.

Presbyterian Creed Revision.

The presbyteries of the United States are preparing to answer the questions of the Committee of Inquiry about a revision of the Confession of faith in accordance with the action of the General Assembly at St. Louis last spring. The questions are four in number, and in answering them the presbyteries will have to state whether they desire revision, a supplemental explanatory statement, a supplement of the present doctrinal standards with a briefer statement of the doctrine "most surely believed among us," or whether they desire "the dismissal of the whole subject so that our doctrinal standards shall remain as they are without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental, or substitutional." It is of interest in this connection that the Cleveland Presbytery has been the first to send in its answer. On Friday last by a vote of 36 to 4 it voted for revision of the creed. It was expected that the vote would be unanimous, but four members, two ministers and two laymen, could not be brought into line. The practically unanimous vote of the Cleveland Presbytery may have some influence upon the other presbyteries. While there seems to be a general impression that a majority of the presbyteries may ask for revision it will not be safe to assume this. It will be hard for them to agree where so many propositions have been submitted.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

In his letter of acceptance Theodore Roosevelt has drawn an unanswerable historic parallel between the Democratic treatment of the Indians and the Republican treatment of the Filipinos. He has shown that ability for self-government has always been a necessary forerunner of the "consent of the governed." Throughout the century and a quarter of its existence the United States has consistently followed the same policy which President McKinley has applied in the Philippines. Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence and the originator of the phrase regarding the "consent of the governed," was among the first to ridicule and condemn the sentimental reductio ad absurdum of the doctrine as exemplified today in Bryan's hypocritical speeches.

The United States began its career of expansion before the close of the revolutionary war, and from that day to this it has withheld the governing powers from inhabitants of new territory until they were fit to exercise such powers. The Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory were not consulted when this region came under the American flag in Washington's day. When they took up arms they were coerced into peace by American soldiers under Anthony Wayne. When the Louisiana Territory was annexed under Jefferson, an armed force was sent to prevent insurrection under exactly the same conditions as those now requiring troops in the Philippines. Jefferson said the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government." He wasted no time over the notion that the "constitution follows the flag." His idea was that the constitution follows the capacity for self-government.

Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, precisely as the Philippines have been acquired. General Jackson did not advocate handing over the new territory to the Seminoles, though they rebelled and waged war, exactly as some of the Tagals have done in the Philippines. Bryan's mushy construction of the "consent of the governed" idea had not then been invented. Presidents Monroe, Adams, and Jackson did not believe in giving up territory merely because some native chief demanded it with arms in his hands. The acquisition of California and the surrounding States, and also that of Alaska, was attended with no grant of local sovereignty to the native inhabitants. Hawaii has been annexed with a similar disregard for the consent of the Kanakas. Why does not Bryan call for the vacation of Hawaii, Alaska, California, and all the rest of the territory acquired under exactly the same policy as that now enforced in the Philippines?

Governor Roosevelt has demonstrated that the nation is making no new departure. It is not taking a single step that conflicts with its long-established policy. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different Territories. In no case has the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" been extended to the inhabitants until they were fit to wield governmental powers. A part of Jefferson's Louisiana purchase is still held under the same kind of control as that used in the Philippines. To grant independence to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be the same as granting it to the Indian Territory under some Indian chief. The Indians have been given varying degrees of self-government, ranging all the way up to full American citizenship, depending entirely upon the degree of civilization attained by them. If the Filipinos are superior to the Indians they will have self-government so much the sooner. Mr. Roosevelt shows that the Republican party has taken the only consistent position in holding that wild tribes shall not be left to work out their own destruction either on Indian reservations or in the Philippine Islands.

STREET RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

The Chicago Federation of Labor appointed a special committee on Sunday to prepare answers to the list of questions sent out by the Council Street Railway committee, and about twenty-five citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward met on Monday at the Sherman House to agree upon resolutions in respect to the same subject.

It is as important as it is fitting that there should be well considered replies from the federation committee. The street cars are in a peculiar sense the conveyances of the common people, and they are the daily dependence of multitudes of wage-earners. It will be especially appropriate, too, that organized labor should be heard upon the urgent subject of how to obviate labor disputes and their disastrous results in the street car service.

The citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward, which lies in the outskirts of the city to the northwest, are suffering from double fares, and are particularly keen in seeking relief therefrom. The Sherman House meeting, however, decided to refer the resolutions presented by its committee back to the different improvement societies of the ward for their opinions, and adjourned accordingly for two weeks. In the meantime it has on its own account undertaken to distribute a considerable number of the Council committee's questions in the ward for answers.

There is little doubt that the gist of the double fare abuse in certain North and West Side wards is that the Union Traction company proposes to retain this as a lever for its ends, and perhaps with the special purpose of using it to force a hasty settlement of the whole street railway question. There is no reason why double fares should be charged by this company for distances which are less than those covered in other cases by single fare routes of the same company. Nor is there any reason why double fares should be so frequently exacted on the North and West Sides, while single fares prevail on the South Side. There is no correspondence whatever between distance and fares in the Union Traction company's territory. For example, if a resident of the river wards on the West Side wishes to visit Lincoln Park, two or three miles distant, he must pay that company four fares to ride there and back.

The citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward do well to be urgent concerning their street railway service. They will do well also not to allow the abuse from which they suffer to be made a means for forcing their action or their judgment on the whole subject.

PLANS FOR CENTRAL CHURCH.

So far as Dr. Gunsaulus has outlined his plans for the future of Central Church they are highly praiseworthy. They are sufficiently different from those of other churches to give him a new and practically untried field. His idea is that a church should be a "life-saving station," and that as such it should not be located too far from the water, nor should it be afraid of getting wet or rubbing the paint off its lifeboats. The metaphor aptly expresses the object for which he would have the Central Church stand. It is to represent a wholesome reaction from the prevailing tendency of churches to let themselves be crowded out of the business district. Some churches, at least, should remain amid the din and the physical and moral grime, and should meet the hosts of evil on their own parade ground. Dr. Gunsaulus thinks the church too often gathers up its skirts and flees from the presence of the sins which it ought to fight.

For such work as the pastor of the Central Church contemplates it is primarily necessary that his institution be in the down-town district. Central Music Hall will be torn down next spring, but it is safe to say that the men who have built up this church in the past will give Dr. Gunsaulus ample support and an appropriate home for the new features of the enterprise. The regular Sunday sermon for the members should remain what it always has been, a scholarly and high-spirited utterance of liberal Christianity. But the scope of the work is to be widened so as to make Central Church an active agency for good throughout the week by enabling it to reach people who do not ordinarily attend religious services.

The essence of the idea is to furnish counter attractions in opposition to evil resorts and influences. Theoretically the existing churches are trying to do the same thing, but they do not always succeed. Human nature too often finds more attraction in less desirable places. Apparently Dr. Gunsaulus intends to try more practical ways of appealing to human nature. His idea of undertaking an aggressive campaign of applied Christianity is in accord with the prevailing trend of thought among religious and social reformers. It is to be hoped that he will have every opportunity to carry out his project.

WHAT DOES BRYAN MEAN?

Mr. Bryan repeated last week the statement which he had previously made that the United States has not a good title to the Philippines. He has not said as yet whether he considers that title bad in law or in morals. This is a matter about which he should express himself more plainly, for if he is of the opinion the United States has no legal title to the Philippines, notwithstanding that treaty whose ratification he did so much to bring about, he will feel justified if elected President in taking action concerning the Philippines which he would not venture to take if he thought this country's title to them was legally valid but morally weak.

A month and a half ago Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, was asked whether Mr. Bryan, in the event of his election, would order American troops to leave the Philippines. His answer was: "We sent the troops there in ships. I guess we can bring them away in ships. We had no more right to send soldiers there than we have to send them to fight against any government in Europe. Congress has never authorized the prosecution of war against the Filipinos, and without action by Congress what right has anybody to carry on such a war?"

If Mr. Bryan, being President, were satisfied that the United States had no legal title to the Philippines, or that it was not lawful for him to carry on a campaign against insurgent Filipinos, and his Attorney General backed him up with an opinion to that effect, he would contend that it was his duty to withdraw the American troops from the island at once. If, on the other hand, he merely disbelieved in the validity of the American title from a moral point of view, he hardly would deem it safe to withdraw the troops.

So it is well the people should know what Mr. Bryan means when he says the United States has not a good title to the Philippines. Does he mean that it has not a valid legal title to them or does he mean nothing?

"RABBITS" AND FUDGES.

A correspondent of a Boston newspaper relates some interesting if not astonishing experiences he recently had at a summer hotel. There were stopping at this hotel forty-nine college girls. Every night when there was not a clambake on hand these charming young creatures got together and made Welsh "rabbit." The correspondent judges all these "rabbit" functions by the one which he screwed up his courage to attend. At that particular and ever to be remembered function every college girl present was served with the viand five times, and one particularly blooming damsel had seven helpings. He says he knows this because he helped her. And this was at the hour of night when "churchyards yawn."

Worse remains to tell. These young creatures not only devoured all this "rabbit" but topped off with fudges. Naturally, he who tells this tale expressed his surprise to his fair neighbor, and was met with the cool announcement that "for unalloyed and hygienic delight 'rabbit' and fudge made the best combination going." The gentleman in question, who is a literary man, accustomed to supplement his frugal meals with pepsin tablets and globules of nerve tonic, says: "The next morning every one of those college girls came down to breakfast as rosy and smiling as a particularly taking basket of chips," and asks: "Do you suppose that Hebe as well as Minerva lived upon Welsh 'rabbit' and fudge?"

The question is a natural one, but the querist is not altogether correct when he says it must be the result of the higher education, and wishes that "higher education for men would accomplish one-sixth as much." The coeds are not the only ones who have "the sound mind in the sound body." The gastronomic feat accomplished by the forty-nine blooming college girls could be accomplished by any forty-nine girls taken at random, and it is not impossible that combinations of this number could be found who would easily add chocolate creams and ice cream sodas ad libitum to "rabbit" and fudge, and wake up the next morning in normal condition. The superiority of woman to man in the ability to assimilate indigestible compounds is everywhere apparent. No man can safely indulge in the salads, ices, and other viands of the ordinary society function, which a woman consumes with absolute impunity, and which she will consume six nights in succession without dangerous ulterior consequences. If the truth were known, it would be found that Hebe and Minerva were not the only fair creatures in Olympus who could feast in this extraordinary manner. It is altogether likely that Juno, Venus, Diana, and all the rest of the goddesses were in the habit of gastronomic extravagances which would have plunged the celestial regions into conditions of anarchy if they had been indulged in by Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Vulcan, and the rest of the goddesses' consorts. The superiority of woman to man in the matter of rabbits and fudges is not so much educational as physiological, and is as mysterious of explanation as "the milk in the cocoanut, which refreshes the weary traveler and perplexes the natural philosopher."

GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

It would be supposed that the Department of Public Works, since it has charge of the scavenging of the city, would be the advocate continually of some definite and improved plan for disposing of the city's solid waste. But it is quite impossible for a department constituted on the partisan plan to exemplify scientific ability or the scientific spirit. Partisanship contradicts the idea of capacity or progress. From a member of the legislative side of the city government, however, comes a proposal for plants in which the city's refuse shall be burned and the heat from which shall be turned to some productive use, such as the generation of electricity for lighting.

The general subject of garbage and rubbish disposal in this city is not only an important but an urgent one. The dumps where the city's solid waste is now deposited are noisome and disgraceful spots, and the practice of mixing all kinds of waste together and treating it all alike is, on the face of it, a thriftless mistake. The better practice on this subject, however, seems now to involve a three-fold division between garbage, ashes, and rubbish. Garbage should be kept in distinct receptacles at the house and should be disposed of in a rendering plant. The product in grease, ammonia, and solid fertilizer are probably more than valuable enough to pay for the cost of reduction, and the objection to dumping crude garbage within the city limits or, indeed, anywhere within inhabited regions, are too obvious and serious to require statement. Ashes, on the other hand, if kept separate and clean, are not only desirable for filling, but they might in some cases even bring a revenue. Clean ashes can, for example, be used in some cases in place of sand in sidewalk building. They could also be disposed of for filling without hauling them the great distances over which they are now transported owing to their being mixed with garbage. Other rubbish of a combustible character ought to be burnt and might well in the process furnish heat for some useful purpose. In Boston this three-fold disposition of the city's waste is now made, and practically the same result was worked out for New York under Colonel Waring.

It is possible to incinerate garbage with ashes and other refuse, or even by itself, and in the former case heat may be generated and turned to use. Lord Kelvin in 1897 pronounced the most remarkable advance of science during that year to be the use of dust (street sweepings and all other solid waste) by the vestry of Shoreditch, London, as fuel to run the public electric lighting plant. An incinerating plant is also operating at the bridewell with success, and the Alderman's suggestion is that this should, with the addition of power plants, be duplicated in different parts of the city.

The tendency, however, in American cities has been distinctly toward turning to account through reduction the unusually large amount of garbage produced by our people, and plants for this purpose are in successful operation in a dozen or more cities. The differentiated treatment indicated would, therefore, appear to be the wiser method of dealing with this subject locally.

UNFIT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

The Philippine commission of 1899, of which Dr. Schurman was President, said, after a thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago, that "their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time," and that "should our power be withdrawn the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands between them."

The Philippine Civil commission, of which Judge Taft is President, has reported that "turning the islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement . . . banish by fear of proscription the considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided the Americans in the well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos, and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other."

Statements like these, made by men of sound judgment, with ample facilities for obtaining accurate information, have led President McKinley to the conclusion that "no government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish laws, justice, and stable conditions as ours," and that "we could not do it as a protectorate power as completely or as successfully as we are doing it now."

Mr. Bryan never has visited the Philippines. He has no personal knowledge of their inhabitants or of their capacity for self-government. But without seeking to acquire information from men or books he asserts that the Filipinos should be given independence because he believes they can govern themselves. He bases that belief not on the existence of democratic principles of government, even in the most rudimentary form, among Malays or other Asiatics, but upon the allegation that "it is a reflection upon the Creator to say that he denied to any people the capacity of self-government." This is a doctrine which Mr. Bryan is pained that President McKinley does not accept instead of acting in accordance with the mature judgment of able and unbiased men who have studied in the Philippines the question of the capacity of the Filipinos to govern themselves.

If Mr. Bryan were consistent he would demand the establishment of a stable government and the gift of independence for each of the eighty tribes in the archipelago, and then would impose on the United States the duty of protecting those eighty governments. But he turns his back on his own doctrine and proposes to make the Tagals the masters of Visayans, Sulus, Macabebes, and other tribes, to which "it is a reflection upon the Creator to deny the capacity of self-government." Mr. Bryan contends that the Americans cannot rightly govern Tagals, but that Tagals can rightly govern tribes which do not wish to be governed by them, but by the Americans.

The inconsistent Mr. Bryan would have the United States make one tribe the lord over four-score hostile tribes, thus subjecting the majority to the rule of the minority. Then he would have the United States protect that minority government when its tyranny excited domestic revolutions or its attacks on the rights of strangers led to foreign wars.

The Philippine policy of the President is based on knowledge and experience. That of Mr. Bryan is based on fantastic theories to which he himself is not true, when they clash with the interests of the Tagals, his pet tribe. Never was so weak and so transparently false a policy submitted to the American people with the request that they give it their approval.

THE esteemed Kansas City papers are justified in pointing with pride to the strong probability that no tidal wave can ever rise high enough to submerge the hills of that city.

THE time is at hand when a common cold can no longer pose successfully as a case of hay fever.

PRESIDENT HARPER has "two important announcements" to make at the convocation today. Down in front!

IN Old Jersey, we are told, the inhabitants use the octopus for food. In New Jersey the case is different.

WHAT is the use of a "railway across the Atlantic" when steamers can cross the Atlantic at railway speed?

IT is currently reported that Boss Croker has made another bet of $20,000 to $50,000 on Bryan. W——e D—d He G—t It?

IT will be interesting to see whether or not Mr. Bryan dodges the "immediate issue" thrown at him by President McKinley, or tries to make a base hit on it.

UPON the whole, Professor Jim Corbett is amply justified in taking the position that his character is so well known as to make explanations on his part unnecessary. It is.

IF St. Louis has attentively studied the financial history of the world's fairs of the decade now closing it has learned how not to do some things in 1903.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Resumption of Hostilities.

The professor, who thought his system was running down, asked his old enemy, the doctor, to prescribe for him.

"All the medicine you need," said the doctor, after listening to a recital of the symptoms, "is a tonic in the shape of fresh air."

"Well," responded the professor, slightly irritated, "what is the shape of fresh air?"

Uncle Allen.

"Never," counseled Uncle Allen Sparks, "look at a gift cheese through the microscope."

Appearances Against Them.

"It's time we were turning up the chaps who did that safe-breaking job in the coal office the other night," remarked the Chief of Police. "Have you made any arrests?"

"I run in a couple of suspicious-looking fellows this morning," replied the patrolman.

"What was suspicious about them?"

"They wore plug hats and sack coats," said the patrolman, who had seen better days.

No Trouble About That.

"These are your facts and figures," said the clerk in the office of the party manager. "You'll have to write your own peroration, of course."

"Not much!" exclaimed the newly-engaged spellbinder, gathering up the documents and putting them in his pocket. "I've got half a dozen perorations left over from 1896."

Elaborate Revenge.

Wattelle—"Old Bullion fired you from your job in his banking house, did he? What are you going to do to get even with him?"

Foyle d'Argayne—"I am going to write to him on a postal card and tell him I must not be considered any longer an aspirant for the hand of his daughter."

Chance for Him at Home.

Pelugger (the eminent pugilist, in a high state of indignation)—"He offers me $5,000 if I'll lay down in the fift' round! I'll show 'im, by George, I'm a gentleman!"

Mrs. Pelugger—"What's the matter with trying to show me you're a gentleman?"

PERSONALS.

Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," in its stage version, has yielded its author in Paris alone a profit of $60,000.

Miss Caroline E. Pemberton, niece of the confederate General, is a strong supporter of the anti-lynching movement in the South.

Buckfield, Me., is to have a public library through the generosity of the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, and his nephews, the Messrs. White of Buckfield. It is to be a memorial to the Secretary's father, Zadoc Long.

Friends and admirers of the late Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who was a leader among the Boers and was killed at Boshof, are raising funds for the erection of a monument to his memory. It has been decided to place the memorial at Montaigu, in La Vandee, France.

A stained glass window in memory of Izaak Walton is to be placed in Winchester Cathedral, England. The project has the support of Sir Herbert Maxwell, the dean of Winchester, and a number of anglers in America and England. The window will overlook Walton's grave.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has always declined to accept the guard of Russian detectives when visiting outside of the realm, but now the Czar has ordered eight Russian officers of the international service to watch over her, in view of the danger to European royalty apparent within the last few months.

Brief Bits of History.

Washington urged the acquisition of Canada.
Hamilton's views: "We ought to look to the possession of Florida and Louisiana."
Jefferson declared for extensive empire and self-government and the acquisition of Cuba.
Jackson said, "Never cede any land or boundary of the republic, but always add to it, thus extending freedom."
Buchanan said, "Expansion is the future policy of our country and only cowards fear and oppose it."
Douglas' views: "As fast as our interests and destiny require additional territory I am in for it."
Benjamin Franklin advocated the acquisition of Canada.—Ohio State Journal.

Islands on the Gulf.

The Galveston disaster ought to serve as a warning that the sand islands fringing our gulf coast, from Florida to the Rio Grande, are not safe in their present condition for human habitation, and in great and constant danger from the violent hurricanes which arise, from time to time, in the West Indies. Some better protection must be assured before these islands can be settled without great risk of life. What that protection should be it will be for the engineers to say; whether breakwaters, raising the grade of the islands, or whether some other better means of protection can be found. There have been so many disasters, too great a loss of life and property, to continue the risk, as we have done for years.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

More for His Money.

"Yer boy back from town?" asked the neighbor.

"Yep," answered Farmer Corntossel. "Got back last night."

"How'd he git along?"

"I dunno's I kin complain. He done better'n I did. His gold brick weighs at least a pound an' a quarter more'n the one I bought year before last."—Washington Star.

Marine Note.

The new reporter had been assigned to a "feature story" on the incidents of seafaring life, and discovered this interesting note:

"Captain Yardarm of the schooner Blue Blazes found himself in a peculiar predicament off the coast of Florida last Saturday morning. On Friday night the ship encountered a violent gale, which blew away the wake of the vessel, and it required the hardest efforts of the night watch to arouse the sleeping crew that morning."—Baltimore American.

Over the Ties.

Willie—"Pa, I've got to write a composition on 'The Stage,' and I'm afraid I'm using the phrase 'theatrical profession' too often. Isn't there something just as good that means the same thing as 'profession'?"

Pa—"Yes, indeed, and even better. 'Walk in life' is more expressive."—Philadelphia Press.

Chicago's Giving Habit.

Chicago's contributions to the Galveston sufferers will amount to $50,000 or more. That town has long ago paid back every cent it received when it was swept by its great fire; but one of the beautiful things about giving is that persons who acquire the habit can't stop it.—Kansas City Star.

Heroic Test.

If Elihu Root has had a carbuncle during all these weeks of Chinese excitement and has still remained devoted to the interests of peace he is a wonder. Any ordinary man with such an affliction would feel like plunging the whole world into war.—Buffalo News.

Philadelphia Curiosities.

The Philadelphia Directory shows nine men who bear the name of Thomas Thomas and eleven known as Robert Roberts. But William Williams outnumbers them both, as there are eighty-six citizens thus named.—Philadelphia Telegram.

CARRIER PIGEONS THAT DID NOT CARRY.

SIOUX Falls papers announce the success of an experiment in the use of carrier pigeons to carry messages from a sick room to the doctor's house. Dr. H. G. Leisenring of Wayne, Neb., has been the experimenter. He says he has trained twenty carrier pigeons, and that when he makes his round of professional visits he leaves one bird at each house where his services may be required in an emergency. When the doctor is needed one of the pigeons is released, and carrying the message tied to its leg flies at once to the doctor's house.

It is to be hoped that the doctor will have more success with his pigeons than did a certain correspondent for a New York paper in the Philippines. The troubles the faithful little doves made this particular correspondent were enough almost to turn his hair white. The birds that he secured belonged to a man in Manila, who had trained them for especial use in war. He rented the birds to the correspondent for more money than it would have taken to have hired a half dozen native couriers with a mounted escort and a brass band.

One clause in the contract was that if the pigeons should come to harm when taken out on the firing line the sum of $35 in Mexican currency should be paid for each bird killed. About a week after he had secured his option on the homing pigeons the correspondent was toiling along the road to Imus at night. He got as far as the American pickets would let him go and was compelled to pass the night three or four miles from Imus to wait until morning before continuing his journey. He found a native house where there were prospects of chicken and rice and decided to put up there. He hung his three pigeons on the porch, and at great length explained to the native woman that he wanted them watered but not fed, as a carrier pigeon with its stomach full of high living is not particular whether it flies straight back home or loafs around a while until it gets hungry. "Sabe, sabe," said the correspondent with great earnestness and pointing to the pigeons; "no care comida por este." This may not be good Castilian, but it meant that the correspondent did not care to have food given to the pigeons.

"Si, si," said the Filipino woman, and the whole family turned out and pointed to the pigeons and "si, sied," until finally the correspondent was certain that he was understood.

He informed the woman that night in his choicest Spanish that the next morning he wished chicken for breakfast. The woman refused to understand him. Then the correspondent arose and flapped his arms to imitate flying, and roosted upon one of the benches in the room, and tucked his head under one of his arms, and then spread his wings again and fluttered gracefully to the floor, just as he imagined a chicken would do it.

"O, si, si," said the woman; "si, si." So the correspondent went to bed in peace, assured of a nice breakfast on chicken the next morning.

At daybreak he was up, and, sure enough, there, smoking hot on the table, were his chicken and rice. He ate a hearty meal and went out to look at his pigeons. But the cage was empty. The birds had not flown, for their feathers were strewn all over the porch. The terrible truth flashed upon him. He had eaten his pigeons.

The woman had mistaken his performance of the night before as meaning pigeons instead of chickens. He tried to upbraid the woman, but she only justified her action by flapping her arms and going through the same performance the correspondent had gone through the night before, and then pointed to the cage, meaning that the correspondent had given her positive orders to slay the pigeons. So the correspondent vain to reach a single grain of rice that lay near by.

"Po' little birdies," said the little maiden, "Po' little birdies so hungry."

The sage remark caught the ear of an envious rival of the lessee of the pigeons. He called the little girl to him.

"Ittle birds very, very hungry," he confided to Lucy Lee. "Nasty, bad man who owns little birds won't feed pretty birds."

Lucy Lee's blue eyes filled with tears of sympathy as she looked at the doves, which had been kept on a painfully rigorous diet so that they might be wildly anxious to fly straight back to Manila when they were released.

"Nasty, bad man won't feed pretty birds," went on the rival. "Lucy Lee feed pretty birds."

He gave Lucy Lee a double handful of rice and told her to feed the pigeons. Lucy Lee went back, and, while the "guardian of the hen coop" was looking away, she threw all the rice into the cage and then returned and got more. After each pigeon had eaten itself to almost twice its natural size the birds stopped dining for the time being, although there was enough rice on the bottom of the cage for several square meals the next day.

That afternoon the town was reached against which the expedition had been sent, and after the bombardment and a sharp little fight between the Filipinos and the Americans as the latter landed was over, the correspondent with the pigeons was busy. He wrote his story of the affair and divided it into four parts, each part of which was attached to the leg of one of the pigeons. Then he drew the birds out of the cage and tossed them one by one into the air.

The pigeons languidly circled around in the air and then, instead of darting like an arrow towards Manila, as the correspondent expected, they settled down calmly on the roof of the church. The correspondent yelled "shoo" at them until he was red in the face. The pigeons refused to shoo. Then he threw rocks at them, but they were too high up to be in any danger of being hit. They only cooed lovingly at each other and fluttered their wings and sat around like Aldermen on a free lake excursion. The correspondent finally climbed to the roof of the church and forcibly evicted the doves. But they only flew up in the trees, and one of them fluttered lazily back to the ship, where it perched in the rigging and looked for Lucy Lee.

The doves finally left the town the next day, but the transport had returned to Manila and been in port four days before one of the pigeons was heard from. Then a message came from a wreck that lay off Corregidor Island. The note said:

"There is a pigeon around here with a note on its leg, which is addressed to the cable company. Come and get the pigeon or we will make pigeon pie out of the same."

The man that owned the pigeon went out and secured the bird, but the rest of them were never heard from.

"But," said the correspondent, "if I ever get hold of the man that stuffed those pigeons full of rice while I was asleep I'll tell him what I think of him."

HE HAD EATEN THE PIGEONS INSTEAD OF CHICKENS.

SAT AROUND ALL DAY WITH THE CAGE.

SHOOS THE PIGEONS FROM THE CHURCH.

mournfully went away with his empty cage, and when he returned to Manila he had to pay $105 for the breakfast he had eaten in the Filipino hut down towards Imus.

"One hundred and five dollars for one breakfast," moaned the correspondent. "If I had known what it was costing me I might have had some satisfaction out of it, anyhow. But there I sat thinking I was eating Filipino chicken that would cost me 20 cents Mex., when I was dining in state off three carrier pigeons that were worth $35 Mex. apiece."

One of the unhappiest of this correspondent's adventures with his carrier pigeons was to come later, however. He got four more birds and sailed on a transport which was carrying troops on an expedition to the northern part of the island. The other correspondents, who could get no carrier pigeons to waft their messages back from the field of carnage, viewed the four pigeons with considerable alarm. It was uncertain when the transports would return, and the pigeons might return with big tidings to Manila long before they could send messengers down. The correspondent that had the pigeons was puffed up with the pride that is said to go immediately in front of a fall. He sat around all day with the pigeon cage in his lap dilating to the army officials on how swiftly they could fly and how quickly he would get the reports of any battle that took place back to Manila.

But the afternoon before the town was reached where the bombardment was scheduled to take place and where the soldiers were to be landed the correspondent went to sleep. He had bribed a soldier not to permit any of the other correspondents to approach his precious pigeon cage, and the "guardian of the hen coop," as the soldier was called, sat sternly on top of the cage and permitted no one so much as to look upon the pigeons. There was a little girl on board the boat, the daughter of a Commissary Captain who made his home on the ship and had his wife and daughter with him. The little girl, passing by the pigeon cage and the stern sentinel on duty, stopped to look at the birds, as she had special privileges and was permitted to do exactly as she pleased by everybody from the General commanding the expedition down to the Chinese litter-bearers. She stopped at the cage and saw the pigeons reaching their heads out between the bars and trying in

FOR HOME RULE IN PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley Directs Commission to Report Rights of Natives.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE PLAIN

Filipinos and Their Interests Are to Be Chief Consideration at All Times.

CODE OF RULES LAID DOWN.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The partisan critics who are imputing imperialism to the administration will find little comfort in reading the instructions of President McKinley to the Philippine commission, which are now made public. His direction to this commission to inaugurate popular forms of government in the archipelago discloses no spirit of empire or tyranny.

According to the President's express instructions, this commission shall establish a system of secure and efficient civil government, including regulations for the raising of revenue, appropriating and expending public funds, organizing and establishing courts of law, establishing an educational system, and organizing and establishing municipal and departmental governments.

The central idea is to establish a government for the "happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands." The great principles which have been made the basis of our governmental system are to be respected and the Philippines given a government that will insure to them a condition of liberty and safety such as they have never enjoyed hitherto.

Must Protect the Filipinos.

President McKinley lays especial stress on the necessity of making laws and establishing a system of government that will prevent any person being deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that will award proper compensation for private property taken for public use; insure speedy and public trials in criminal cases and allow the accused witnesses and counsel; no unusual or cruel punishment shall be inflicted, nor excessive fines be imposed nor excessive bail required. In fact, the President insists that all the rights enjoyed by citizens of the United States in courts of law shall be observed in the new government of the Philippines. He is explicit and careful in all his directions and the work of the commission is so clearly defined that no difficulty will be encountered in formulating a governmental system that will carry out the pledge of the United States made in the articles of capitulation in the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898.

Instructions as Transmitted.

The text of the President's instructions follow:

"In the message transmitted to the congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: 'As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands.'

"To give effect to the intention thus expressed I have appointed the Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, the Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, the Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses of California commissioners to the Philippine Islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact.

"The commissioners named will meet and act as a board and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as President of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect cooperation between the civil and military authorities in the island, and both should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the Secretary of War, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

Headquarters in Manila.

"You will instruct the commission to proceed to the City of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties.

"Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they should in general be enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty.

"The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions, corresponding to counties, departments, or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may be best subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

Assumes Authority on Sept. 1.

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the Military Governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the Military Governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide. The exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the Military Governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

"The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational, and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the Military Governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the Military Governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

Rules in Immediate Effect.

"All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government, and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission, such military posts, garrisons, and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, and the maintenance of law and order, as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

"In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the Military Governor under his order of Aug. 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the Military Governor by his order of Jan. 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal government, of which his Honor Cayetano Arellano, President of the audiencia, was chairman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

Must Observe Native Customs.

"In the constitution of departmental or provincial governments they will give especial attention to the existing government of the Island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of the Military Governor of July 22, 1899, and, after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that government, they will be guided by the experience thus acquired, so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves to the fullest degree practicable of the conclusions reached by the previous commission to the Philippines.

"In the distribution of powers among the governments organized by the commission, the presumption is always to be in favor of the smaller subdivision, so that all the powers which can properly be exercised by the municipal government shall be vested in that government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the departmental government shall be vested in that government, and so that in the governmental system, which is the result of that process, the central government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the States and the national government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.

Native Officers to Be Preferred.

"The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

"It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans, which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

"In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

"At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

Code of General Rules.

"It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex-post-facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Land Titles Need Adjusting.

"It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

"That the provision of the treaty of Paris, pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own government which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it become necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held, disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held, due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that upon the other hand no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire, and absolute.

Education to Be Advanced.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and as it finds occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this it should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

"It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military government, should be relegated to the civil government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed; and if so, it is authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so it is to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

"The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation; and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Must Respect Personal Rights.

"Upon all officers and employés of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"'This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.'

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of the country, in the firm hope that, through its labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

DR. MORRISON, SALISBURY'S CRITIC IN CHINA.

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the London Times' correspondent in Pekin, who is stirring up England with his dispatches pointing out Great Britain's third rate position at Pekin and criticising Lord Salisbury's policy, has had a remarkable career. Born in Geelong, Victoria, Australia, in February, 1862, he received his first education in Melbourne, later entering Edinburg University, where he was given the degrees of M. D. and C. M. From boyhood he has been fond of travel and adventure. When barely twenty he crossed Australia on foot from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. This was during the winter and after he had just completed his preliminary education in the schools of Melbourne. In 1883 he went to New Guinea, and while exploring among parts hitherto untrammeled by white man was speared and dangerously wounded by the natives. From October, 1883, until July, 1884, he carried the spear head in his body, finally going to Edinburg to have it extracted by the surgical experts of the famous Scotch Unfversity. He soon recovered from the effects of the operation and entered the university as a medical student. He was graduated in 1887. The following year he crossed from Shanghai to Rangoon by land, and began the study of the far East, on which he is now a recognized authority.

He began his newspaper work under the Times, being sent as a special correspondent on a trip from Bangkok, Siam, to Yunnan City, in China, and round Tonquin. This was in 1896. In 1897 he crossed Manchuria from Stretensk, in Siberia, to Vladivostok. Aside from his many valuable contributions to the Times, Dr. Morrison has written an intensely interesting book—"An Australian in China, Being a Narrative of a Quick Journey Across China to Burmah." This was published in 1895.

Dr. Morrison was among the Europeans to take refuge in the British Legation at Pekin during the siege. He fought side by side with the soldiers in the trenches and was severely wounded. Notwithstanding his injuries he wrote several important dispatches to the Times and was the first correspondent to tell of the Chinese treachery.

"There is no man connected with the London Times that will be as hard to replace as Dr. George Ernest Morrison, our Pekin correspondent," was the tribute paid by C. Moberly Bell, proprietor of England's greatest newspaper, to the Times' intrepid representative in the far East at the time when it was believed that all Europeans in Pekin had been massacred.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Cut Rates by Eastern Lines Fail to Increase Grain Shipments—Burlington Opens New Line.

Notwithstanding the heavy cutting of freight rates by some of the Chicago eastbound roads, shipments continue to be unusually light. Last week's shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the East by the all rail lines were a trifle less than those for the week previous. The worst feature of the situation is that a few roads get away with the bulk of the business. The Erie continues to carry more grain than any of the other roads. It has been doing this for more than two months. The Michigan Central also keeps well in the front.

Orders were issued last week that the rates must be restored to tariff, but as many of the roads have made contracts at low rates that cannot be disposed of in less than a month, it is not likely that any of the roads will charge higher rates than they do now before the close of navigation.

Little of the Kansas wheat is going to the Atlantic seaboard. Most of it is being shipped to the mills at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, and at other points in those States, where the wheat crop has been a failure. Consequently the Eastern roads are not materially benefited by the heavy movement of wheat from the West.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the East by the all rail lines last week were as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Grain bus.	Provis-ions, tons.
Wabash	2,469	66,000	9,285
Big Four	4,641	11,000	1,047
Michigan Central	4,641	288,000	292
Lake Shore	4,296	126,000	3,097
Erie	12,521	203,000	767
Pan-Handle	6,950	38,000	2,388
Baltimore and Ohio	8,050	51,000	1,718
Grand Trunk	1,060	80,000	5,933
Nickel Plate	5,944	32,000	2,433
Erie	796	320,000	2,001
Totals	46,626	1,223,000	22,961
Previous week	45,818	1,253,000	25,390

Burlington Opens New Branch.

The new Alliance branch of the Burlington, between Alliance, Neb., and Brush, Colo., has been opened for general traffic. The new branch is about 140 miles long and will be of great benefit to the mining interests of Colorado and the Black Hills region of South Dakota. It will be a link in a short route to Denver and the rich mining district of South Dakota.

The new line connects with Burlington's uncompleted Guernsey extension at Northport, Neb., and with the line to Cheyenne at Sterling, Colo. Brush is located on the main line a short distance east of Denver. It is understood that the Guernsey line will be pushed through to Ogden at an early day, which will give the Burlington a through transcontinental route in connection with the Southern Pacific that is claimed will be shorter than any of the existing lines.

Transportation Notes.

The annual meeting of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad was held in Peoria last Saturday. Joseph Wood of Pittsburg and W. W. Baldwin of Burlington, Ia., were reelected directors. The annual report submitted by President E. F. Larned showed that the net earnings for the year ended June 30 were $227,773.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association has decided to recommend the adoption of a $6.25 rate from the Missouri River to Chicago, in connection with a $25 rate from San Francisco to the Missouri River, for honorably discharged soldiers of the United States returning to their homes.

Western roads have agreed upon a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip for the quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, to be held at Indianapolis on Oct. 3 and 4.

Wisconsin Central earnings for the second week of September were $109,356, against $101,225 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $8,131. Since July 1, 1900, gross earnings of this road have decreased $125,890.

Killed Without Evident Cause.

Carmi, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—George Miller was shot and instantly killed on the street today by William Yates. Yates had been drinking all morning and the killing occurred without any apparent provocation. Yates is now in jail.

DRUG DEALERS CONVENE TODAY.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association Assembles for Important Action.

ASK REPEAL OF WAR TAX

Merchants Will Memorialize Congress, Claiming State Inspection Injures Trade.

EIGHT HUNDRED DELEGATES

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' association will convene at the Auditorium Hotel this morning. It is expected that 800 delegates will be present, and that, with the influence of practically the entire drug trade of the country, sufficient pressure will be brought to induce Congress to adopt radical legislation to improve the trade.

The enactment of a national pure drug law, to be urged by the convention, will be an attempt to regulate the inspection and sale of drugs by a general law, instead of, as at present, by the laws of the various States. A memorial will be prepared for Congress embodying the claims of the druggists that the present State laws conflict and injure the interstate drug trade. Modification of the war stamp tax also will be urged.

The convention will open in the clubrooms of the Auditorium Hotel at 10 a. m. At the same time the Proprietary Association of America will open its convention to act in conjunction with the druggists. The two organizations will represent 800 of the leading wholesale druggists of the country. The business of the associations will be taken up at the session beginning at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Before the adjournment on Friday the associations expect to have a committee on its way to Washington to present their projects before the Congressional committees.

Want Uniform Inspection Laws.

The druggists' plans have been in preparation by a special committee in Chicago for several months. George P. Engelhard, chairman of the committee, said the convention will be the most important the druggists ever held. "At present nearly every State has a law regulating the manner of inspecting drugs," said Mr. Engelhard. "The result has been that there are a multitude of standards, and a wholesaler doing business from Chicago or New York has to conform with two or three different laws in every section of the country. What we want to do is to place the regulations for the sale of drugs under a law which will be the same in all parts of the country. Then one medicine or drug salable in one State will be salable in any other. The association also protests against the continuance of the war revenue law. The druggists regard the present rate as exorbitant. The prescribed rate of 2½ per cent on the retail value of drugs is equivalent to 4 per cent on the gross sales. This is a fixed, remorseless tax, exacted regardless of business profits or losses. The drug trade of the country is being retarded by many conflicting and unjust laws, and the purpose of the conventions of the two associations will be to modify them."

Program of Convention.

The program of the druggists' convention for the remainder of the week is as follows:

Wednesday—Morning session at 10 o'clock. Afternoon session at 2 o'clock. Opera party of 400 at Studebaker Theater.

Thursday—Morning session at 10 o'clock. Visit to Armour & Co.'s Stock Yards in the afternoon by special train leaving Van Buren street station at 2 o'clock. Banquet in evening to distinguished guests, including Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and the Rev. Frank Crane. Ladies' luncheon.

Friday—Excursion to Milwaukee on steamer Manitou, banquet in Milwaukee in evening, and return to Chicago at night.

Most of the delegates arrived yesterday. They were given a reception at the Auditorium Hotel last night.

Members of Executive Committee.

The names of the delegates forming the Executive committee and having in charge the plans for urging legislation follow, the firms named being located in Chicago unless otherwise stated:

Charles F. Weller, chairman, Richardson Drug company, Omaha.

G. P. Engelhard, Secretary, the Western Druggist.

M. L. Barrett, Treasurer, M. L. Barrett & Co.

F. M. Odena, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

E. D. Kenfield, Andrew Jergens & Co.

Clarence G. Stone, Mellins Food company, New York.

E. H. Buehler.

J. J. Kearney, Stearn's Electric Paste company.

Thomas A. Cobb, Charles Baumbach company, Milwaukee.

J. E. Toms, Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, Kansas City.

G. D. Searle, Searle & Hereth.

James R. Owen, Lord, Owen & Co.

George Lord, Lord, Owen & Co.

J. B. Kathrens, Pabst Brewing company, Milwaukee.

Godfrey H. Ball, J. P. Smith & Co., Liebig's Extract of Beef company.

E. C. Homan, Paris, Allen & Co., New York.

D. Y. Wheeler, Richardson Drug company, Omaha.

D. Van Ness Person, Drug, Paint and Oil Review.

Thomas P. Cook, New York quinine and chemical works, New York.

A. E. Murray.

J. H. Cummings, the Viavi company.

A. H. Beardsley, Miles Medicine company, Elkhart, Ind.

John W. Kennedy, E. C. De Witt & Co.

E. C. De Witt, E. C. De Witt & Co.

H. E. Bucklen, H. E. Bucklen & Co.

B. T. Van Alen, Ladd & Coffin.

The wives and women visitors with the delegates will be entertained by a committee of twenty Chicago women. Mrs. G. H. Ball is chairman of the committee.

GETS $13,000,000 FOR MINE.

Thomas F. Walsh Sells His Camp Bird Property to Anglo-American Syndicate for Immense Sum.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.—The News announces this morning that Mr. Thomas F. Walsh will receive $13,000,000 for his Camp Bird mine at Ouray, Colo., from a syndicate of English and American investors, headed by Alfred Belt, the south African diamond king, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker. It is said that a draft covering the first payment is now on deposit at the First National Bank. John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, arrived at Ouray today to make a final examination of the mine on behalf of the syndicate, and it is expected the deal will be closed within ten days.

DETECT ROBBERS AT WORK.

Citizens Discover Safeblowers in Bank and Pursue Them—Running Fight Ensues Without Result.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 17.—Early on Sunday morning an attempt was made to blow open the safe of the Wilton (Wis.) Bank by three men, but it was frustrated by some citizens who were passing and heard the explosion. They hastened to the bank and the robbers fled. A running fight ensued between the robbers and their pursuers, but no one was injured and the robbers made good their escape. The safe door was blown off, but the robbers got no further, as the citizens appeared then.

Kills Friend While Quarreling.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Samuel Cooley killed John Conroy in a fight last night, striking him over the head with a jackplane. The men had been drinking and quarreled. The dead man left a widow and five children. Cooley was arrested while holding the hand of the corpse.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

MOVE L. J. SMITH CASE.

ATTORNEYS FOR ELEVATOR MANAGER GET CHANGE OF VENUE.

Trial Placed on Judge Smith's Call for Today, Affidavits of Prejudice Being Filed Against Waterman and Five Colleagues, Including First Named—Repetition of Same Proceedings Expected When Matter Comes Up This Morning—Courtroom Well Filled.

The case of Lloyd J. Smith, charged with shipping grain without canceling warehouse receipts, has been placed on Judge Smith's call for this morning. When the case was called before Judge Waterman yesterday affidavits of prejudice were filed by the defense, asking a change of venue.

The defendant and two witnesses stated their belief that the court could not give a fair and impartial trial. The same statement was held to apply to Judges Smith, Holdem, Haney, Brentano, and Chytraus. A similar petition was filed in each of the seven cases standing against the defendant, and each paper included an affidavit from Robert Friedlander and Nathan Lederer, members of the Board of Trade and friends of the defendant.

As soon as the defendant's attorneys had left the courtroom, Assistant State's Attorneys Barnes and McEwen consulted with Mr. Deneen and agreed that the cases should go on Judge Smith's call, but another contest is expected there, because the defense objects to Judge Smith.

Courtroom Well Filled.

Before court was opened the room was fairly well filled. Herman B. Wickersham, former President of the Lincoln Park board, and a friend of Mr. Smith, was present. Among the others were James P. Smith, father of the defendant; Feno and Ernest Smith, brothers; Arthur L. Morey, Timothy Scanlan, and Coroner Berz. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Barnes and Mr. McEwen, and the defense by ex-Judge R. M. Wing and Jacob Custer.

After a short delay the case against Lloyd J. Smith was called, the particular indictment charging him with failure to cancel the receipt of a shipment of 21,333 bushels of wheat on Jan. 16, 1900, to I. M. Parr & Co. of Baltimore.

When the defense presented its petition for a change of venue Mr. Barnes objected on the ground that the statute allows the mention of only two Judges from whom a defendant may seek a change of venue. He asked that Mr. Smith be compelled to elect one other of the seven Judges from whom he would like a change. This suggestion was followed by arguments. Judge Waterman decided to pass the cases from his own docket only.

Affidavit of Prejudice.

The affidavit filed by the defense was as follows:

The petitioner, Lloyd J. Smith, defendant in the above entitled cause, represents to the Judge of said court that he fears that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in the above entitled cause in this court because the Judge thereof, Arba N. Waterman is prejudiced against him; that the knowledge of said prejudice did not come to your petitioner until this day, and that Robert Friedlander and Nathan Lederer, making the annexed and accompanying affidavit, are reputable persons.

The petitioner further represents that the said cause above alleged for the change of venue of said cause from Arba N. Waterman applies to the following Judges of said court—to-wit: Abner Smith, Jesse Holdom, Elbridge Haney, Theodore Brentano, Axel Chytraus, Frank Baker, and Joseph Gary, who are, and each of them is, prejudiced against petitioner, and he fears that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in the above entitled cause in this court because of the prejudice of said Judges against him, and that the knowledge of such prejudice did not come to your petitioner until this day, Sept. 17, 1900.

The petitioner therefore prays for a change of venue in this cause pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

LLOYD J. SMITH.

Telegram Causes Crotty's Arrest.

On a telegram received from the police authorities of Buffalo, N. Y., James Crotty was arrested yesterday as he stepped from a train at the Michigan Central Depot. He is charged with the theft of $855 from an acquaintance in Buffalo. He was locked up at Central Station to await orders from the New York authorities.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Myron D. Starger, Fannye Lottman	32—18
Maurice Murphy, Delia Meyers	21—18
Leonard Olson, Ida Anderson	35—18
Frantz Witt, Dundee, Ill., Anna Rambow, same	23—19
Thomas McMahon, Rose Dempsey	38—26
James R. Krafthefer, Marguerite A. Kelly	23—21
Frank Fuller, Emily Yost	19—19
Frederick A. Malbeuf, A. Tona Treiner	33—27
Wolf C. Dorn, Cook	28—18
Rudolph Stastny, Mary Roth	21—18
Frank Wittkofski, Annie Berg	33—18
Francis E. Zowe, Cora M. Simmons	38—23
Josef Osowski, Wladislawa Mros	25—18
Joseph E. Dinet, Mamie O'Grady	29—30
Charles Maginn, Mary Kennedy	23—21
Ernest W. Beach, Pittsburg, Pa., Marquita Corroln	22—29
Walenty Mientur, Mary Angielska	24—22
Valentine E. Schmitt, Sarah C. Carroll	31—18
John Mahon, Julia A. Brown	22—20
John F. Helme, Anna M. Marshall	23—18
George M. Williams, Mae D. Lake	24—21
John Hoffmann, Hilbert, Wis., Katherine K. Klotzmann	59—33
William Marwick, Katie Vanderlinden	38—26
Charles M. Phelps, New York, Henrietta Lee, same	28—28
Jan Orszulak, Kunigunde Korimperda	28—18
Albert R. Windust, Lucy R. Roberts	26—25
Evangelista J. M. Favallini, Consiglia Bartolamei	46—30
Louis Cesak, Mary Ambrose	34—38
Otto Bobzien, Edith Larson	31—37
William W. Burton, New Orleans, La., Hattie P. Higgins	25—19
George P. Williams, Gertrude S. Wilson	25—21
Frank Kwadzinska, Anastasia Dalka	26—19
George Stuart, Estelle Bishop	38—23
Joseph O'Reilly, Maggie Kinsella	30—20
Edward T. Allen, Ponca, Ill., Ida L. Sperry	35—26
Charles G. Gustafson, Ann M. Peterson	25—24
Bert M. Barnes, Evelyn Cameron	38—33
Joseph C. Rolandelly, Rose Perazzo	24—19
Otto Molin, Emelia Lungren	35—34
John McNelis, Bridget Ryan	33—23
Charles Bartz, Mary Rausch	21—21
Albert P. Theiss, Anastasia Rutledge	32—30
Horace McCullen, Lizzie A. Hoffman, Glen View, Ill.	29—29
John E. Morgan, Ida B. Johnson	31—23
Louis Lau, South Evanston, Ill., Tina Lenz, same	31—30
Henry C. Pegram, Marie E. Winterstein	33—30
Nicholas Mess, Roxana	34—44
Michael Ryan, Anna Lilly	27—19
John T. Fahey, Margaret O'Leary	22—20
John Maher, Mary Clog	26—22
Roy Brown, Sadie Hildreth	22—21
Charles S. Wassweiler, Mary G. Brown	31—28
John Carlson, Ida Osburg	22—17
Warren E. Fitch, Alto H. Blum	28—22
Philip Kalish, Anna Natherson	48—42
Vaclav Gursta, Stanislama Polowynski	26—22
Edward Jacob, Sara Klein	26—20
George J. Meyer, Bertha Dalmke	32—19
William J. Tobin, Ida L. Duryea	34—21
Josef Gusik, Anna Szaerbowski	32—30
John Kot, Marie Kakulak	27—25
Peter J. Waterloo, Mary Dieterich	29—24
Arthur M. Preston, Cecil Moore	22—23
Gustaf E. Anderson, Bertha Lilja	25—25
C. Reuben P. Rosor, Evanston, Ill., Mary W. Jones, Wilmette, Ill.	27—22
Ross M. Merritt of Albuquerque, N. M., Edna Mills	22—21
Philip M. Warner, Olga E. Rosenkranz	38—25
Ludwig H. Freimuth, Eva Froelss	23—21
James M. Murphy, Estella White	29—25
Robert O. Haschel, Blue Island, Ill., Esther M. Hollister, same	24—26
Morris Marks, Lillian Mazarette	31—38
Jacob Becker, Katie Jung	35—25
Charles W. Sterling, Anna B. Gaaskjolen	40—28
Kalman Schwartz, Laura Blaier	27—25
Frenc Tucess, Mary Keterba	29—20
Frank Dietrich, Glencoe, Ill., Mary Lauer, same	29—25
Louis Launn, Margaret Sweaney	34—30
Louis Clausing, Carrie Van Kirk	30—28
William H. Guidotti, Margaret A. Montgomery	39—27
Leo J. A. Karnuth, Augusta M. Kermann	24—27
Leo N. Sweetly, Mary Clark	35—34
Luigi Covelli, Filomena Scaramella	28—36
Amiel J. Changelon, Evanston, Ill., Theresa Brienen, same	28—28

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TRANSfers were filed for record on Monday, Sept. 17, 1900:

Eggleston-av., between 71st and 72d-sts., e f, 33 1-8x125, incumbrance $3,500, revenue $6. Sept. 13 [D. H. Glover to Frank E. Glover] ..... $ 1

Jackson-st., 54½ s of Campbell-av., n f, 18x18½, incumbrance $3,000. Sept. 10 [Samuel J. Chapman to Mirian L. and Edna E. Tuttle] 5,500

Waller-av., 125 s of Humboldt, e f, 47x124, incumbrance $1,300. Sept. 1 [H. Becker to Johann Bleck] 1,750

Addison-st., 124 w of Paulina, s f, 24x125. Sept. 7 [C. Hoelz to Susanna Weber] 4,000

Woodlawn-av., 210 s of 924-st., w f, 37½x124, revenue $1.50. Sept. 1 [S. Chapman to W. Linsley] 1

Roberts-av., s e cor Lawrence-av., w f, 50x114, July 2 [H. W. Butler to O. Glassner] 1,000

Smaller-ave., 52 n of Dunning-st., e f, 37½x125. Sept. 3 [M. N. Kimbell to A. J. Huff] 1,125

Premises 59 Gardner-st., 21.9½x88.75, incumbrance $1,400. Sept. 7 [F. Zoller to Mary Sallach] 3,500

Earl-av., 50 s e of Southport, n e f, 25x125. Sept. 12 [W. H. Cairnduff to Rena S. Mayer] 1,000

Jansen-av., 218 n of Addison-st., e f, 25x120, incumbrance $2,200. Sept. 1 [Joseph Rosinski to Ludwig G. Hasse] 5,800

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Western-av., 100 s of Mariana, e f, 20x128. Aug. 11 [C. J. Paterson to J. Bisalas]	1,400
Southport-av., 25 s of Belmont, w

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Paper Dealers.

Empire Paper Co., 177-179 Monroe-st. M. 5046.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.

CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 155 Wabash. Catalog free.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 183 Randolph-st.
T. SUNDERLAND, 6805 Union-av., Normal Park.

Physicians.

DR. CARROLL, Specialist. Diseases of men only. 130 Dearborn-st. Private Tel., Central 3013.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames, Mats, and Regilding.

P. A. DRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1857.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Rubber, Brass, and Steel Stamps.

C. L. SAFFORD, 117 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.
A. W. Martin & Co., 200 Clark. Phone Cent. 169.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 4844 M.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers

GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Talking Machines.

PHONOGRAPH EXCHANGE, 73 5TH-AV.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

E. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY TRUST, BY MAN of 37, having 14 years' experience; capable of position as department manager, purchasing agent, credit man, correspondent, auditor, etc.; able to command good salary; best references and executive ability; only legitimate concerns need answer. Address P 253, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, with reliable house, where there is a chance of advancement; have had 3 years' experience as billing and shipping; can furnish good reference; employed at present. P 255, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, with a wide experience in the mail order business, as salesman or order clerk. Address B 715, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IF YOUR BUSINESS does not warrant employment of a permanent bookkeeper advise us and we will make you a proposition. Address P 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and general office man; quick and accurate. Best of references. P 266, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED office man and correspondent. Best of references. Address P 284, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, collector, or any kind of office work; good references; small salary. Address L 763, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 18; OFfice beginner; understands bookkeeping. Address P 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, age 23, in fire insurance office, to learn the business. Address P 714, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman, with good record; references and experience; as salesman with responsible house on salary. Address P 251, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT AND honest boy of 17 in office; one year's experience. Address P 737, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — TO MANUFACTURE small cabinet ware of any description. Address P 719, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE young man as butler, houseman, or for kitchen work; sober and strictly reliable; city references. Address OSCAR LAIBET, 83 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEMAN BY competent, experienced Swede; lawn, furnace; city references. ISAKSON, 3228 S. Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEMAN, 12 years' experience; wife family. 45 S. 52d, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COACHMAN, understands housework, also furnace; five years with last employer; board and $3.50 per week. Address P 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY FIRST-CLASS, middle-age coachman; ref. P 734, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address K 907, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT male stenographer and correspondent; 7 years' experience; reference. K 814, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ADVERTISING man, by party who thoroughly understands mail order advertising; can write circular, newspaper ads., and compile catalogues that pull business; best of references. Address P 256, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT HOtel man, 15 years' experience, wants position as manager, room clerk, or steward; in or out of city. Address L 762, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN PRIVATE FAMILY as first-class experienced houseman; German; understands steam heating; can take care of garden and stable. Address P 779, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, speakz Swedish, German, and English, 23 years old; willing to do hard work. A. NELSON, 70 N. State-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED — GOOD ALL ROUND gardener wants charge of private place; married; good refs.; a good worker. H. GARDENER, 2016 N. 42d-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SURVEYOR, CIVil engineer, supt. of building, cemetery, ranch, public work, anything. Address P 776, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR; SMALL place, for about rent of flat. Address P 911, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OF FLAT building; have engineer's license. THOMAS FLEMING, 6212 Marshfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS collector in wholesale house or at anything; good references. Address B O 368, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN, SINGLE, Swede, used to housework, steady place. Address PEARSON, 463 S. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, FIRSTclass bartender; ref. Address P 739, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, AND CHARM; $50 reward for return; no questions asked; marked N. H. L. P 726, Tribune office.

STOLEN—SEPT. 15, BAY MARE, WHITE HIND feet, white star; off foreleg sprung; kersaud. J. E. MORSE, 7852 Lowe-av.

LOST—WHITE BULL TERRIER (BITCH). Apply 1621 Roscoe-blvd.; reward.

FOUND — GREAT DANE DOG. SENIALE. Call at 742 W. 13th-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH prices.

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.

Established 1865. E. SHOWERS & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—A PRIVATE CLUB, HAVING chartered steamer for winter tour of Southern waters, stopping over at places of interest, desire a few more select persons to join. For further particulars address Atlantic and Pleasure club, P 719, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—YOUR OLD FUR GARMENT made over to look like one of this year's styles at a small expense. We operate our own workrooms and do fur repairing and remodeling at far great saving. All work guaranteed. Bring in your garments, let us give you an estimate. MANDEL BROS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 10 years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—CREME MARQUISE AND Orange Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's Parisian parlors, 35c, postpaid. Send for price list. MRS. FRANCIS, R. 206, Central Music Hall.

PERSONAL—OCCULTISM, ORIENTAL MYSticism, and esoteric influence thoroughly taught by mail or in class; develop your latent powers; valuable book free. Dr. Bertero, 2134 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N.Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—POSITIVELY SAVE YOU 40 PER cent repairing, remodeling furs. Est. 14 years. GREENBURG & CO., 191 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELry prices to suit any pocket. WM. HAYWOOD, 105 State-st.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth, we will cut, make, and trim suits for $5. LAWLEY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED; 10 YRS.' Swedish experience. 1802 Wabash. Anderson.

PERSONAL—LADIES TREATED FOR $5. DR. DENNIS, 1115 Masonic Temp., 10 to 5, Sun. 10-1.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM CO. TREATS ALL female troubles. R. 301 Chicago Opera-House.

PERSONAL—LADIES, GET A FREE SAMPLE of Marbourg Skin Food. 84 Monroe-st., Room 55.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 105 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, writing in office; can operate typewriter; $6 a week. Address P 735, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT waitress or 2d girl; city references; wages, $5. 4333 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COOKS, 1ST and 2d, in or out of city; best of ref.; hotel or institution. Address P 729, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork by competent Norwegian girl; American family; no children. 328 W. Ohio-st., 2d floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED — 1ST-CLASS FRENCH cook, from New Orleans, colored; from $6 to $7 a week. Apply 3240 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL, second work, South Side. Address B P 768, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 SWEDISH GIRLS, housework, small family; references. 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERman girl; general housework; good cook; $5. 4618 Cottage Grove-av., flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook; references. 3724 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, GENeral housework. 2801 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. P 711, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL; HOUSEWORK; no washing. Call 5743 Kimbark-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY competent young woman; good cook, manager, and reliable; best references. 2732 S. Park-av., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG widow as housekeeper or lady's maid. Address P 709, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER FROM N. Y.; competent cutter, fitter, and designer; in families or at home; best references; $1.50 per day. Address G N 480, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS; NEAT, on children's clothes; family sewing. Address P W 812, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING, HOME or day; style, fit, and work first-class; references; moderate. 3541 Cottage Grove, Flat 52.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES' DRESSES TO remake and mending and millinery; terms reasonable. 1605 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS; PRIvate family preferred. 353 Orleans-st. N.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS laundress. 110 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DAY, WASHING and ironing. MRS. FRANKLIN, 245 39th-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIable servants for all branches of household work; the very best. MRS. M. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av. Established 1880.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, 2D, NURSES, and housework girls. Tel. South 860. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WAWNTED—DOMESTIC SERvants, all nationalities, private families only; town or country. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Tel. N. 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — GOOD PAYING, BY lady stenographer, as stenographer; experience; good reference; no objection to leaving city. Address P 707, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER by young lady; thoroughly experienced; best of references; $10 per week. Address P 764, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED STENOGRAPHER having spare time will take extra work; circular letters or dictation evenings, to transcribe next day. Address P 261, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY STENOGrapher; good writer and speller; rapid accurate; reasonable salary. Address K 806, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITRESS, BY MARried lady, on reasonable terms for rent of rooms. Call 3214 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TAKE CARE OF AN invalid lady or child; give osteopathic treatments and baths. Address P 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, PLAIN WRITer, copying or addressing to do at home. Address 223 W. 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — ADDRESSING OR copying at home evenings. 4242 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM (TOWER).
The BERLITZ METHOD is the only natural method by which pupils speak and think in the new language at the very first lesson.
TRIAL LESSONS FREE.
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.
2 gold medals. 2 silver medals.
COMMERCIAL CLASSES.
Special courses of practical conversation and commercial correspondence, two evenings per week, $3 per month.
DRAWING ROOMS IN ALL LANGUAGES once a week. $5 per term of ten weeks.

JENNER EVENING MEDICAL COLLEGE, 196-198 E. Washington-st.—Gives complete medical education; terms reasonable. Address P 722, Tribune office.

KRETLOW'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND deportment begins Monday, Oct. 1, 1900; send for circulars. 401 Webster-av.

RECEPTIONS AND CLASSES OPEN SEPT. 21, 8 p. m. Academy of dancing. Bennett Institute, Hall 438, 26 Van Buren-st.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERAture, letter writing; private course; $5. Bennett Inst., 438 Auditorium Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE, 69 WABASH-AV.—Thorough courses; personal instruction; fall term, day and evening. Tel. Main 2970. Cat. free.

DEMENT SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 3976 COTtage Grove, cor. 40th; day and evening classes.

LYCEUM SCHOOL OF ACTING AND COLLEGE of Music, 59 Dearborn-st., Studio 211.

GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS; HAUPT'S PRACTICAL lessons. 438 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY, FENcing. LESTER SHAFFNER, 81 S. Clark-st., R. 24.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL, ALL YEAR—3 MOS., nights, $10. Jones Bus. College, 160 Wabash-av.

SIX PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS. CALL EARly. University of Music, 801 Steinway Hall.

SINGING AS A SCIENCE; VOICES TESTED free. MARY M. SHEDD, 905 Steinway Hall.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES PUPILS; best city refs. Address 3636 Indiana-av.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING TAUGHT IN 4 weeks at the Arnod College, 1731 Michigan-av.

TELEGRAPHY—CLASSES DAY AND NIGHT. $5; terms cash. Chicago Business College.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, PIANO, VOcal, $3 term; Italian professor. 73 Jackson-blvd.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

GREAT NORTHERN ACADEMY OF DANCING will teach you to waltz, 2-step, glide polka, Pemberton, and three new society dances. Debut: Fantasy, and Bellfield, for $2. STAGE DANCING, VAUDEVILLE ACTS, and STEP DANCING. Open day and night. Finest academy in Chicago. Continuous music. 73-75 Jackson-blvd.

DANCING—BALLROOM, SOCIETY DANCES; best instruction and music; large hall; Tues. and Friday, commencing at 8; Sat. at 10 leading. $2.00. Bennett Inst., 438 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

METCALFE'S DANCING SCHOOL REOPENS at 3120 Forest-av., Saturday, Oct. 6. Private lessons daily at 2118 Michigan-av.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

ANDREWS, 486 S. STATE-ST., OPPOSITE EL-dridge-ct., pays highest price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; references.

FOR SALE—SLIGHTLY WORN SEAL JACKets, Shetland seal cape, 54 in. long, cost $500; gent's overcoat, lined with dark mink; seal and mink collarettes; at a bargain at Andrews, 480 S. State-st., opposite Eldridge-ct.

H. S.,474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MEYERHOFF, 626 W. CONGRESS-ST., PAYS highest prices for gents' cast-off clothing.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG man, with some capital, for a good business; bookkeeper preferred. Address G N 542, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WITH $1,000 CASH TO INVEST IN a light manufacturing business and take charge of office; investigate. Address P 722, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED business to take management of business; $3,000 to $5,000 required; have other interests to look after. Address G P 837, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 IN REAL estate business. NELSON, 536 Ogden-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

4X5 FOLDING WIZARD CAMERA, $5.75; cameras exchanged. Central Camera Co., 31 Adams-st.

THE METROPOLITAN CAMERA CO., 575 Wells-st., will sell you a camera and outfit for 25c a week; old cameras taken in exch.; free lessons.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles, rented tables, with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables, sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler, 672 VanBuren.

TYPEWRITERS.

BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS OF ALL THE leading standard makes, for sale at prices ranging from $15 up; large assortment always on hand; rentals $3 monthly. W. C. GOODHUE & CO.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—CASH REGISTER, OR WHAT HAVE you in exchange for 1900 new wheel; Remington typewriter. White drop-top sewing machine; WATERS, 2903 Cottage Grove-av.

OPTICIANS.

EYES TESTED FREE; GLASSES TO FIT YOUR eyes; best quality, $1; free eye treatment. EYE COLLEGE CLINIC, 1023 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—SMALL SET OF BOOKS AND charge of office. G G 104, Tribune office.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS, FOR fire insurance office; must be a good penman, quick, and accurate. Address K 808, Tribune office.

CIGAR CLERK—WHO CAN WRITE A GOOD hand and is willing to do office work. Address in own handwriting, stating salary desired, P 257, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in book department of large wholesale house; state experience and salary expected. Address G N 541, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18, AS ORDER CLERK in a large wholesale house; mention age, references, and salary expected. Address P 360, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN STOCK; PREFER one having had experience in rubber goods. Address, stating age, experience, and references, National India Rubber Co.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN—TWO HIGHclass, for new, unique scheme; experienced men only. HARRINGTON, 64, 164 La Salle-st. Call 11:30-1 Wednes. and Thurs., Sept. 19 and 20, only.

CITY SALESMEN—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN, with best references, to solicit high-class specialty; liberal terms. Sempire Clock Co., 303 Fisher Building.

CITY SOLICITOR—FOR LITHOGRAPHING, printing, and stationery establishment at Dallas, Texas. JAS. A. DORSEY, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN—NEW EDITION of Mark Twain, Balzac, Burns, Library of Literature, and the latest encyclopedia; good terms to experienced men. Call or address M. C. McGREEVY, 1050 Monon Bldg.

HOUSE CANVASSERS—EITHER SEX; CITY and country; transportation furnished. Traynor Music company.

MAN—OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY. Address P 259, Tribune office.

MEN—I WANT TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS men to sell California oil refining stock; we have the best of references; it will pay any one to investigate. Call from 9-12, or address C. F. PALMER, Room 1001, 160 Washington-st., Journal Building.

MEN—5, TO SELL NEW NOVELTIES TO FURniture and crockery dealers; cities and country; big profits. Address L 477, Tribune office.

OLD LINE AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURance men—To sell our 10-year dividend bond; salary and commission to right men. The People's Savings Trust Co., 45 Jackson-blvd.

SALESMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address. The right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAVIS], 321 Wells-st.

SALESMAN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady, desirable; headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Q. W. LOVERIN & BROWNE CO., Chicago.

SALESMAN—BY LARGE CORPORATION, ESTablished 15 years; reliable man of ability and hustling proclivities wanted, to call on the largest trade; particulars, age, etc., or no attention. Address G L 982, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—COTTON AND WOOLEN MILL wants a traveling man for country trade; liberal commission; good side line. FRANK D. LA LANDE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED INSTALLment salesman to sell our line of household goods from wagon. C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State-st., 3d floor.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE man of good business experience and fitness for first-class work; must be of good address and well recommended. Address G L 821, Tribune office.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR HIGH-GRADE line of petticoats; state age and experience. Address P 730, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE MAN, WHO CAN sell; state age and experience; first-class references required. Address G L 623, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN OF LARGE ACquaintance among good dressers; can make easy money on side. Address L 544, Tribune office.

SALESMAN TAILORING, WITH SOME trade; liberal offer. Address L 206, Tribune.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS. 2524 Wentworth-av.

SALESMEN—MEN AND WOMEN OF ENERGY and ability to sell the very best policy issued by any old line company; renewal contracts will be made with good producers; special attention will be shown to new beginners by competent help and assistance in closing cases; call or address home office Illinois Life Insurance Company, Fort Dearborn Building, Monroe and Clark-sts. Address L 240, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE salesmen, to represent John L. Stoddard's lectures, on a plan that insures big returns; liberal contract to right parties; must be capable of handling selected list of leading people. W. I. SQUIRE, 1908 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—BY A OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales; only commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY BY WHOLEsale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—THREE OF MORE THAN AVERage ability, 30 to 40 years of age, capable of transacting business with the best people; must have tact, energy, and push. G L 633, Tribune.

SALESMEN—THREE TO TRAVEL IN INDIana, Illinois, and Michigan; must be intelligent, well-appearing, and work; at least $2,500 yearly. Address P 262, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—STANDARD ARTICLE; LIBERAL commission. Kay carries a better side line. Trojan Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—3 COMMERCIAL, FOR SPECIAL work. Call Room 906, 215 Wabash-av.

SOLICITOR — EXPERIENCED HOUSE TO house; hustler that knows how to get the business; $15 a week. $18 a week. Apply after 12. Room 220, 334 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS AND COLLECTORS—SOMETHING new, no lapses, quick promotion; industrial insurance men prefered. 1441 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—OF ABILITY FOR high-grade line, appropriate to nearly every department store; reference required; bond and entire time required; commissions $18 to $36 on each sale. P. O. Box 3, Detroit, Mich.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of stenography, typewriting; wages $5. Call before 10 a. m. 1501 Manhattan Bldg.

BOY—ONE FAMILIAR WITH BINDERY WORK. American Stationery Co., 182 Market-st.

BOY—16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO RUN GORDON press. Room 604, 56 5th-av.

BOY—BRIGHT AND NEAT; 14 YEARS. 703 Security Bldg.

BOYS—5; 15 TO 18, WILLING TO BE HYPnotized before medical students; good pay. Address P 703, Tribune office.

ERRAND AND OFFICE BOY—LIVING WITH parents. Address K 817, Tribune office.

NEAT OFFICE BOY—REFERENCES REquired. STEWART, 359 Dearborn.

Trades.

BUSHELMAN—AT ONCE. 204 STATE-ST. The Bell.

COPPER PLATE AND STEEL DIE ENGRAVER —JAS. A. DORSEY, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

JOB PRINTER—NEAT, ATTRACTIVE, COMmercial work. JAS. A. DORSEY, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

LEATHER GOODS WORKER—YOUNG MAN, experienced. EISEMAN, KAISER & CO., 177 5th-av.

LITHOGRAPH VIGNETTE ENGRAVER AND designer—JAS. A. DORSEY, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

MEN—IMMEDIATELY, SKILLED HELP IN axle grinding; must run vacuum hammers, trips and single rams, and box, nut, and polishing departments; good situations for first-class and steady men only. Pontiac Axle Co., Pontiac, Mich.

PAPER RULER—FOR BLANK BOOK AND commercial work. DORSEY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Tex.

TAILOR—BUSHELMAN. 37 EAST CONGRESSst.

TAILORS—EXPERIENCED, MEN AND WOMen, on ladies' garments. 824, 31 Washington-st.

3,000 CABINET MAKERS AND MILL-WORKing machine hands, cabinet makers, bench hands. Industrial Union, 200 Fifth-av.

Agents Wanted.

SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS [PATENT pending] preserve shoes years; elastic, noiseless, invisible, indestructible; fair outwear rubber heels and tips placed quickly and permanently attached by any one to anyone's shoes; unprecedented sales; exclusive territory. $10 a day. Outfit and samples, prepaid, 10c. Bradley Mfg. Co., 222 Kenton-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL OUR LIFE SIZE BUST PORtraits of all the PROMINENT CANDIDATES, with their autographs. Finest grade special sheet effect. Size 21x28. Special price $3.75 per 100; 4 samples by mail, 25c. Complete line decorations, badges, canes, etc.

MARSHALL MFG. CO.,
177 AND 179 ADAMS-ST.

AGENTS WANTED—HAVE THE "WINNER" in campaign pictures, 10x13, fancy matt, board frame, with border and artistic tints; Democratic or Republican candidates; names stamped in gold or silver, five [5] attractive shades, with each sample, 10c; $6 per 100; money with order. Send for catalogue, badges, buttons, etc. JOSEPH KOEHLER, 148 and 150 Park Row, N. Y.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS ADOPTed a new system of compensation and offers to those who possess ability, tact, and energy a rare opportunity, not only to earn a satisfactory income at present, but to build up a competency for the future; a few days in our school of instruction will teach you our business. Address G L 637, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR GREAT book, "The Galveston Horror," by eye witnesses who were on the scene of this greatest catastrophe in the 19th century; sell at sight; fully illustrated; 50 per cent commission; freight paid; credit given; outfit free for six 2-cent stamps for postage, returned with first order. W. D. Conkey company, Chicago, Ill.

BRANT'S PATENT FOR FRUIT JARS; CAN be attached to any top; enables a child to seal air-tight or open in a second; no trouble; complete set of 25 and full particulars by mail for 25c, just to introduce; agents write at once for territory. BRANT, 113 Adams-st.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $52 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

THE GALVESTON HORROR—OUR 400-PAGE book on one of the century's greatest catastrophes sells like wildfire; big commission. 25c to 50c; send immediately 10c in stamps for outfit; this is the opportunity of your life. J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Ill.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED IN every city and town; can make $10 to $20 a day selling our latest novelty; be sure to write or call. R. Eyster & Co., 515-516 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

PORTRAIT AND OTHER AGENTS TO HANDLE photo buttons. LAWSON, 7 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

MEN—WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound; send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS, SELL OUR ALUMINIUM CARD cases and cards; big profits; circulars and samples free. Bunker Pfg. Co., Dept. 24, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS; luminous signs, nameplates, numbers; readable darkest nights; samples free. Doorplate Works, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS TO sell our endowment installment policy; something entirely new; agents all successful, making money; A1 contract. 811 Ashland Block.

WILL START MEN OR WOMEN IN BUSINESS. $100 a month; no soliciting nor money investment required; failure impossible. Write at once with stamp. Bloomington Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ill.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT—$25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2800, Cincinnati, O.

$100 MONTHLY—NEW PATENT METALLIC bread boards; sample free. H. FORSHEE, Cincinnati, O.

$200 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES INTRODucing our goods; sample absolutely free. Odorless Disinfectant Co., B 505, Cincinnati, O.

$15 WEEKLY, SALARY OR COMMISSION, selling Kofene Coffee; inclose stamp. KOOSE CO., Corydon, Ind.

MANUFACTURERS—WHAT HAVE YOU THAT I can handle? Address SHERIDON, Mfrs.' Agent, Chamber Commerce, Toledo, O.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—EVERYWHERE; QUIT "crayons"; try washable enamelines; no glass; don't rub; cheap. Family Portrait Co., Chicago.

SELL FLYING MACHINES—SAMPLE 25C. 2D first. Make fortune. ALLEN & CO., 250 N. Avers-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL SINGER SEWing machines. Call 8 a. m. or 6 p. m. 3239 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR CAMERAS; $1 down, 25c per week; instructions free. Met. Cam. Co., 575 Wells-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GROCERY SUNdries to storekeepers. 503 Otto-st.

House Servants.

BUTLER—STATE REFERENCES. ADDRESS H E 111, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN—ONE THAT THOroughly understands care horses, carriages, etc.; must come well recommended. Address P 746, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, COME AND TELL US WHAT YOU WANT; YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN BUSINESS and connections as BUSINESS HOUSES give us the opportunity of assisting men who are unable to secure positions themselves. Positions secured in all lines. Collectors ....$12, $15 | Engineers, assistants..$15
Timekeepers $10, $12, 15 | Factories $10, 12
Managers .....$20, 35 | Machine hands....15
Floorwalkers .....$12, 15 | Bicycle men.....$12, 15
Stockkeepers .....$10, 15 | Lumber men.....$20, 30
Office clerks .....$9, $10 | Coachmen $20, 30
Bookkeepers .....$10, 12 | Men, private places..25
Credit men .....15 | Men in feed stores...15
Accountants .....$18, 20 | Livery hands.....$12, 14
Buyers, all lines....15 | Bartenders $10, 15
Private secretaries..15 | Colored men.....$7, 10
Stenographers .....$15 | Porters $22, 25
Pay-roll clerks...$10, 15 | Watchmen $12, 15
Rapid extenders.....15 | Order clerks $10, 15
Voucher clerks.....15 | Checkers, cellars...15
Car record clerks....15 | Shipping clerks...$8, 15
Law office clerks....15 | Meat cutters $12, 15
Traveling salesmen..15 | Electricians, helpers 20
City Salesmen.....50 | Truckers, packers...12
Telegraphers .....$45, 50 | Elevator runners..$8, 10
Errand boys .....$4, $5 | Carpenters $12, 15
General office work..9 | Private detectives..18
Cashiers .....$9, 10 | Firemen 15
Correspondents .....15 | Porters, flats.....$25, 30
Grocery salesmen....15 | Assistant janitors...35
Bill clerks.....$10 | Office buildings...$65, 75
Teamsters, assistants 15 | Oilers, wipers.....$12, 15

STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 AND 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR. Between Monroe and Adams-sts. Tel. Cent. 1395.
[Licensed by the State.]

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—SOUTH Water-st.....$15.00
Stock man, exp. gents' furnishings.....12.00
Stock man, exp. in cloaks.....12.00
Freight packer.....12.00
Receiving clerk, young man, exp.....8.00
Stenographer, Remington.....10.00
Stenographer, R. R., South Side.....12.00
Bookkeeper and stenographer.....12.00
Young man, stockkeeper, exp. in jewelry....10.00
Young man for office work.....5.00
Boys for office and errands.....$3.00 to 4.00

NO REGISTRATION OR ADVANCE FEES. KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.
299 Dearborn-st. or 92 La Salle-st.

MEN—QUICK RESULTS. CALL. POSITIONS SECURED FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL KINDS; ALSO NATIONALITIES. Watchmen, Janitors, $12 upwards; assistant janitors, firemen, oilers, $12 upwards; engineers, $15 upwards; men to distribute and mail up samples for ware, wholesale, and freight houses; cashiers, collectors, office assistants, etc.
NATIONAL AGENCY,
169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 14,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF CITY HALL.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; WE HAVE adopted a plan that is quicker, more thorough, and less expensive than the old style apprenticeship; we teach the work in two months, present complete outfit of tools, pay wages Saturdays, and guarantee positions when competent; special inducements for applicants from distance; catalogue and particulars free. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av.

BOOKKEEPER $15
Stenographer; rapid.....70
Stenographer; young man.....50
Assistant bookkeeper.....15
Office man; rapid figurer.....10
Office boys, four.....$3 to 5
Merchants' Clerical Exchange,
740. 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED — 50 MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA, TO feed horses on voy

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLOORS, 25X90 FEET; freight and passenger elevators; steam heat; with or without power. 254 E. Madison-st. Floor, with power, 25x70. 261 Dearborn-st. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 24 floor, 261 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HAVE NEW FACTORY BUILDING, modern; there are a few vacant lofts; no better in City. Bldg., 153-9 S. Jefferson-st. See janitor. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner. 182 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE HALL FOR PARties, receptions, concerts, dances, or clubs. Bennett Institute, 438. 26 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

LEASEHOLD OF HOTEL FOR SALE. ADdress G G 105, Tribune office.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR SALE; PLAIN. FLAT 548. 308 E. Ohio-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. Harry English, proprietor of the New York Store, Pittsfield, Ill., having overbought and being unable to meet maturing bills, has been compelled to convey his stock and business to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.

The business is well established, upon an absolutely cash basis, no crediting having been done for three years. The stock, which consists of about $10,000 worth of dry goods, notions, ladies' and gents' furnishings, etc., is one of the cleanest and best selected in the State. It is favorably situated in a convenient and pleasant room, at a reasonable rental, in one of the best business centers and county seats in the State, in as good a town of 6,000 people as can be found, and makes an ideal business investment and opening for any one desiring to go into business with about that much capital or more.

The inventory will be completed in a few days, when full information can be given and stock examined. Sealed bids will be received for the whole of said stock of goods in Pittsfield, Ill., addressed to the undersigned trustee, until 12 m., Sept. 25, A. D. 1900, reserving the right to reject any and all bids if not sufficient in judgment of trustee. All bids to be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount of the bid in cash or certified check, payable to the undersigned trustee, or deposited in the name of the trustee in the First National Bank of Pittsfield, Ill., and if not accepted, returned.

Please come and examine the stock of goods, and for full information apply to J. H. Petrick, with Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., or any traveling dry goods man who makes the Town of Pittsfield. JOHN C. DEWEY, the undersigned.
A. G. CRAWFORD, Trustee,
Pittsfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED LUMBER business, saw mill, planing mill, and box factory in Arizona; can clear 40% per year on investment. Call or address Advertiser, 61 Peck-st., Muskegon, Mich.

HAVE A LUCRATIVE CONTRACT, NOT SUFficient money to deliver my end of contract; need $1,000; will give part cash and thing; will bear investigation and contract will convince the most skeptical. Address P 768, Tribune office.

$2,700 FOR OLD ESTABLISHED HOMEOPATHIC DRUG STORE. Small town in Wisconsin; best business street; stock and fixtures worth $5,500; last year's net profit $1,500. FRANK, 420 ASHLAND BLK.

GROCERY WITH MARKET, OLD STAND, 8-Side; stock $2,000; horse, wagon; splendid fixtures; sales $45 daily; particulars. GOLSEN, Tacoma Building.

A BARGAIN—PATENT ROLLER FLOURING mill at Montague, Mich., for sale cheap and on easy terms. For particulars address S. H. LASLEY, Muskegon, Mich.

BUT WHEAT OF PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

RESTAURANT AND LUNCHROOM—ONE OF the best equipped places made and doing good business; receipts average $70 daily; clearing $300 every month. LEMON & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET DOING first-class cash business; must sell at once; rare chance. Apply RICHARDS, care REID, MURDOCH & CO., Lake and Market-sts.

SWEDISH DOCTOR—TO OFFICE WITH LONG established drugstor, 1 state school and year of graduation; fine location. Address DOCTOR, care the Behrens Drug Co., Waco, Tex.

WANTED — PARTY WITH $50,000, TO TAKE entire charge of manufacturing business paying 20% on $80,000; investigate. Address G O 159, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—402 W. HARRISON-ST. CONFECtionery, light groceries, tobacco, cigars, milk, laundry, etc.; 4 living-rooms; rent $15 mo. Address P 731, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—FACTORY building with business corner. Wash. Side; equipments complete; occupied as tailor shops. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st. Ba.]

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR BUSIness or your home for unincumbered property. We make quick deals. 410, 120 Randolph.

$6 STARTS MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT home; new plan; big profits; lady or gent. Room 608 Omaha Bldg., 134 E. Van Buren-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE—25 DRESSERS, 25 chiffoniers, 10 commodes, fine dining-room suit with leather chairs, parlor plush, bookcases, mantel mirrors, Morris chairs, china closet; the above nearly new; cost $12,000; nothing finer made; in bird's-eye maple, Flemish oak, mahogany, and quartered oak woods; price no object; parties seeking fine furniture don't miss this sale. 545 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TODAY, AT 331 WABASH-AV.—
1 elegant brass bed, 3x6 feet.....$19.50
1 Rococo iron bed, brass trimmings..... 3.75
1 magnificent mahogany dresser..... 20.00
1 exceedingly fine bird's-eye maple dresser.. 19.50
1 choice bird's-eye maple dressing table.. 5.75
1 steel sanitary couch..... 4.50
1 elegant, large Turkish leather rocker..... 21.00
1 round oak extension table, very fine..... 5.50
1 cotton elastic combination mattress..... 4.50
1 mahogany combination bookcase and desk 16.50
3 hair mattresses, each only..... 6.50

RUGS ..... CARPETS ..... FURNITURE
1,100 rolls salvage carpets, slightly soiled by water, Dodson's old wood-working plant, 45c; 90c body Brussels, 42c; 9x5 pro-Brussels, $3.25; 8x12, $4.00; 7x9, $3.25; 4x4 velvet rugs, 95c; 800 old iron beds and springs, 75c; chiffoniers, commodes, chiffoniers, $6 and $8; odd china; great quantities of everything in the household line, used and new, at surprising figures. Open evenings. 45 to 75 E. 31st-st.

PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.

MUST SACRIFICE TODAY—COSTLY FURNIture, nearly new, in the 12-room residence, 1443 Michigan-av., containing imported Turkish rugs, Davenport, 9x12 Wilton rugs, parlor chairs, Vernis Martin suite, complete dining-room suit, paintings, draperies, curtains, bric-a-brac, combination writing desk, solid brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses, solid mahogany and birdseye maple dressers and chiffoniers, leather couch, coal range, hall tree, etc. Call between 10 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE, ANY PRICE; LEAVING city—imported rugs, mahogany parlor suit and odd pieces, fancy chairs, fine dining-room suite with leather chairs, couch, Turkish rocker, bird's-eye maple, oak, and mahogany chamber suits, fine metal beds, bureaus, tables, hall tree, etc.; everything nearly new and finest quality; no curiosity seekers need call. 24 Lincoln-av.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE MORTGAGE, CONtents 12 rooms; fine furniture; beds, mattresses, 2 mahogany parlor sets, leather couch, leather Turkish chairs, sideboard, extenston table, leather seat chairs, dressers, chiffoniers, rockers, tables, rugs, bookcase, desk, upright piano. 1423 Michigan-av.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR MAJESTIC RANGES, we will close out balance of Alaska refrigerators at half manufacturers' price list. If you need one for another year save big interest. None sold at these prices except those now in stock. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71-73 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HALL CARPETS, WALNUT BEDS, sofa, chairs, piano, etc.; also dining tables and two good sideboards. Windsor Clifton Hotel, cor. Wabash and Monroe.

WILL BUY FURNITURE IN LARGE OR small lots and pay good prices. STANDARD FURNITURE CO., 369 State-st.

WILL BUY SECOND-HAND FURNITURE TO any amount; highest cash price. Address 163 State-st., Rm 63.

FOR SALE—5 IMPORTED CUT GLASS WEDding presents, latest design, ⅓ price. 800, 189 La Salle-st.

CASH PAID FURNITURE, HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS—WE MAKE THEM; LARGE VARIETY; factory prices; bargains; new, damaged, and used. Desks—Cash for your old desk—new one in exchange. STAFFORD, Steinway Hall.

CUTTING TABLE, $6; 4 FT. ROLL TOP DESK, $12.50; catalogue case, $9; office safe, $20; flat desk, $5. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE OUTFIT, LARGE SAFE, DESKS, typewriter, desk, 25 tables, chairs, etc.; everything goes. Address K 809, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD ROLL-TOP OAK DESK, REvolving chair. Address E D 772, Tribune office.

WANTED — SAFE AND CASHIER'S DESK. Must store, 26th and State.

LAWYERS.

DOES ANY ONE OWE YOU ANY MONEY? WE quickly collect wages, notes, board bills, rent, and claims of every description on percentage; no fee and no charge in advance. OUR SYSTEM ANY BILL CAN BE COLLECTED; we charge a small commission only and take it out of what we collect; this system is original and insured by us. Send for it. Bills will be received for the whole of said stock of goods in Pittsfield, Ill., addressed to the undersigned trustee, until 12 m., Sept. 25, A. D. 1900, reserving the right to reject any and all bids if not sufficient in judgment of trustee. All bids to be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount of the bid in cash or certified check, payable to the undersigned trustee, or deposited in the name of the trustee in the First National Bank of Pittsfield, Ill., and if not accepted, returned.

Please come and examine the stock of goods, and for full information apply to J. H. Petrick, with Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., or any traveling dry goods man who makes the Town of Pittsfield. JOHN C. DEWEY, the undersigned.
A. G. CRAWFORD, Trustee,
Pittsfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED LUMBER business, saw mill, planing mill, and box factory in Arizona; can clear 40% per year on investment. Call or address Advertiser, 61 Peck-st., Muskegon, Mich.

HAVE A LUCRATIVE CONTRACT, NOT SUFficient money to deliver my end of contract; need $1,000; will give part cash and thing; will bear investigation and contract will convince the most skeptical. Address P 768, Tribune office.

$2,700 FOR OLD ESTABLISHED HOMEOPATHIC DRUG STORE. Small town in Wisconsin; best business street; stock and fixtures worth $5,500; last year's net profit $1,500. FRANK, 420 ASHLAND BLK.

GROCERY WITH MARKET, OLD STAND, 8-Side; stock $2,000; horse, wagon; splendid fixtures; sales $45 daily; particulars. GOLSEN, Tacoma Building.

A BARGAIN—PATENT ROLLER FLOURING mill at Montague, Mich., for sale cheap and on easy terms. For particulars address S. H. LASLEY, Muskegon, Mich.

BUT WHEAT OF PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

RESTAURANT AND LUNCHROOM—ONE OF the best equipped places made and doing good business; receipts average $70 daily; clearing $300 every month. LEMON & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET DOING first-class cash business; must sell at once; rare chance. Apply RICHARDS, care REID, MURDOCH & CO., Lake and Market-sts.

SWEDISH DOCTOR—TO OFFICE WITH LONG established drugstor, 1 state school and year of graduation; fine location. Address DOCTOR, care the Behrens Drug Co., Waco, Tex.

WANTED — PARTY WITH $50,000, TO TAKE entire charge of manufacturing business paying 20% on $80,000; investigate. Address G O 159, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—402 W. HARRISON-ST. CONFECtionery, light groceries, tobacco, cigars, milk, laundry, etc.; 4 living-rooms; rent $15 mo. Address P 731, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—FACTORY building with business corner. Wash. Side; equipments complete; occupied as tailor shops. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st. Ba.]

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR BUSIness or your home for unincumbered property. We make quick deals. 410, 120 Randolph.

$6 STARTS MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT home; new plan; big profits; lady or gent. Room 608 Omaha Bldg., 134 E. Van Buren-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE—25 DRESSERS, 25 chiffoniers, 10 commodes, fine dining-room suit with leather chairs, parlor plush, bookcases, mantel mirrors, Morris chairs, china closet; the above nearly new; cost $12,000; nothing finer made; in bird's-eye maple, Flemish oak, mahogany, and quartered oak woods; price no object; parties seeking fine furniture don't miss this sale. 545 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TODAY, AT 331 WABASH-AV.—
1 elegant brass bed, 3x6 feet.....$19.50
1 Rococo iron bed, brass trimmings..... 3.75
1 magnificent mahogany dresser..... 20.00
1 exceedingly fine bird's-eye maple dresser.. 19.50
1 choice bird's-eye maple dressing table.. 5.75
1 steel sanitary couch..... 4.50
1 elegant, large Turkish leather rocker..... 21.00
1 round oak extension table, very fine..... 5.50
1 cotton elastic combination mattress..... 4.50
1 mahogany combination bookcase and desk 16.50
3 hair mattresses, each only..... 6.50

RUGS ..... CARPETS ..... FURNITURE
1,100 rolls salvage carpets, slightly soiled by water, Dodson's old wood-working plant, 45c; 90c body Brussels, 42c; 9x5 pro-Brussels, $3.25; 8x12, $4.00; 7x9, $3.25; 4x4 velvet rugs, 95c; 800 old iron beds and springs, 75c; chiffoniers, commodes, chiffoniers, $6 and $8; odd china; great quantities of everything in the household line, used and new, at surprising figures. Open evenings. 45 to 75 E. 31st-st.

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LAWYERS.

DOES ANY ONE OWE YOU ANY MONEY? WE quickly collect wages, notes, board bills, rent, and claims of every description on percentage; no fee and no charge in advance. OUR SYSTEM ANY BILL CAN BE COLLECTED; we charge a small commission only and take it out of what we collect; this system is original and insured by us. Send for it. Bills will be received for the whole claims the most vigorous attention, as we get nothing until we make collections; we collect more bad debts than any other agency in Chicago; NO COLLECTION, NO PAY. THE GREENE AGENCY, 502, 59 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 871.

TROUBLES AND PRIVATE AFFAIRS, "ANY KIND," quietly and quickly settled; money for injuries to person, property, etc.; all cases insured lawful. ADVICE FREE. Call or write. MORRIS, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 903.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN-ST., established 1864. Advice free. Confidential; quiet service; references; 9,000 successful clients.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900. The stockholders of the MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at its office, 718 The Temple, No. 184 La Salle-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking action in accordance with the desire of two-thirds of the stockholders, upon the question of abandoning the corporate enterprise, surrendering the charter, franchises, and corporate name of the company, and dissolving the company; and of transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW COTTAGES, $1,400, $1,500, and $1,625; all street improvements in; $25 down, $16 monthly, including interest; this is an opportunity to buy on the rental plan. For particulars inquire of SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $99; ¼ PRICE. $1 WK.; NO int.; great bargains. Jas. Jay Smith, 204 Dear'n.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—6-STORY brick building, 100x100 ft., on Pacific-av., bet. Harrison and Polk-sts., for manufacturing or storage; good railroad facilities. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, second floor, 261 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—ONLY $10,000, cost $18,000, for a three-story flat bldg. rented for $130 per month, near Alley L station at 43d-st. 3830 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 LOTS AT $125 EACH; A SOLID block of land containing 6¼ acres; near 60th and Center-av.; this is a great snap. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., near 18ta-st.; lot 56x160; cheap. McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—3122 S. PARK-AV., HIGH-GRADE 11-room house; price reasonable; full com. brokers. Address N 842, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—$3,250, MODEL NEW 8-room frame residence, stone foundation; every modern convenience; elegantly finished in oak; fine location; Oak Park; must be sold this week. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — ON MORGAN PARK HILL, A fine home; 12 rooms, hot water heat, etc.; and 100 or 300 ft., $12,000 or $10,000; would accept half in desirable California prop'ty, bal. cash or time. Campbell Investment Co., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 645 FT. ON DEMPster-st., running east to the lake, 192 ft. deep, south front; will sell in parcels to suit, not less than 100 ft. front; property finest location in Evanston, surrounded by elegant improvements. Inquire Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THINK OF THIS—$2,650 BUYS 7-room modern house, near "L" in Austin; $500 cash, $15 month. See owner.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — HOME SITES, NORTH LAKE shore, Sheridan Park to Lake Forest.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK; 1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 18c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT $200.
80 acres at $1,000.
80 acres at $500.
In and about "Stickney," the great transfer yards in Town of Lyons, Cook Co., Illinois.
1430 Unity Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$850 BUYS 17-A. FARM; BEST bargain in Michigan; no sand bank; ¾ mile from town; house, small barn, some fruit; excellent for fruit or chicken farm; only $300 cash. See OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM, VAN Buren, Mich., 84 acres; $1,500.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CLEAR CHICAGO IMPROVED FOR clear, highly improved, fully equipped, $22,000, 280-acre farm near Galesburg, Ill.
Call and meet owner this morning at my office, between 10 and 12.
F. S. BOGGS, 84 La Salle-st., Room 402.

WANTED—EQUITY IN OFFICE BUILDING OR business property in Boston or New York, $250,000 to $1,000,000, where clear vacant and improved CHICAGO property will be accepted. Address P 777, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE BUILT AFTER MY PLANS, near lake, in Edgewater, Sheridan Park district, for at least $6 to $7,000, to be paid for in monthly payments; $60 to $75; approximate price $8,000. Address P 773, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR CHICAGO IMPROVED FOR $3,000 S. S. grocery and meat; cheap rent; large daily cash receipts. Call and meet owner at my office this afternoon.
E. L. MARTIN, 402, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLAT BLDG. EQUITY OR SALOON property, for elegantly located, furnished 35-room Dearborn-av. rooming and boarding house, netting over $1,000 per year.
E. L. MARTIN, 402, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CLEAR RESIDENCE OR FLATS, value $50,000, for clear acres and vacant.
GEORGE H. ROOT, 811 Merchants' Loan & Trust Building.

WANTED—LAND FOR FARM IN SOUTHEASTern Texas. LANGOWSKY, 534 Ogden-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO CLEAR THREE-STORY and basement houses, all modern; $16,000; price $18,000; will put in from $12,000 to $15,000 cash, or assume, for ist-class flat bldg. well rented, on S. Side. To M. SHAW, 1 Stone Oak 501, 3947 to 51 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel.

FOR EXCHANGE—NORTH SHORE VACANT, clear frontage, corners; one on Sheridan-road; improved on Lake Forest station; for cash, for residence or flats, clear, worth $13,000. Campbell Investment Co., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500 EQUITY IN THREE-STORY house, half block from north end Lincoln Park; for smaller house between park and Edgewater; east of track preferred. Address Bank Cashier, P 809, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED, 1 BLOCK in Melrose, $4,000, 275 feet of paved frontage on Lake-st.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR CALIFORNIA ORange grove of ten acres, with good 8-room house, for clear residence or flat building worth $10,000. Address box 915, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—VACANT LOT ON COR. Elston and Belmont; price $2,000, clear; will assume about $2,500 on 2-story brick flat.
CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 202 Rookery.

TO EXCHANGE—34 FEET, CLEAR, ON WAbash-av., near 59th, for good South Side flat equity; will not assume over $3,000. Address G 816, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE and lot at Berwyn for vacant lots. H. W. BUCHANAN, 3101 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—YOUR PROPERTY QUICK. See OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commission. attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
PRIVILEGE $2,000 to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE; repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS; NO BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION; NO FINES OR PREMIUMS; interest REDUCES every month; payments can be made in advance or any time. INTEREST CEASING the day of payment.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.
South Side building loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 6 to 8 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLIER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Wisconsin.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMproved real estate; $200 and upwards; lowest rates. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Rooms 34 and 35 Insurance and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES from $500 to $2,000. Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications. Lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? WE WILL FURnish loan without commission; have 100 sets of plans for you to select from; pay like rent. CASE & PADDOCK, Contractors, 115 Dearborn-st.

5 TO 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS without commission; $500 and upward.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., BANK FLOOR,
92 La Salle-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US.
E. S. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Main floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address P L 871, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 LA SALLE—LOANS ON city r. e., farm loans, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois. City property exchanged for farms.

NO COMMISSION—LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephones. Main 339.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST. MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. corner La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INTEREST RATES 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; building loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON APproved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000, ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1875 TEL. HARRISON 597
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
341-343-345 S. CLARK-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.
—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—
WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, signer, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the largest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE TAKEN FOR 500 shares of the capital stock of an established manufacturing plant located in Chicago in lots of one share and upwards, $100 per share; we manufacture a staple article for which there is an enormous demand in this country and Europe; stock will pay 20 to 25 per cent per annum; investigate. Address L 575, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6% endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give larger cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HEDGES & CO., 94 La Salle-st., R. 815. Established 1873.

$20 UP LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE—NO SEcurity; everything private; easy payments. 304 Chamber Commerce Bldg.
TEL. MAIN 4564. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL WILL LOAN $10, $20, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to salaried people, without security; confidential. Address O 649, Tribune office.

DON'T BORROW MONEY
until you get our rates.
WE MAKE LOANS OF EVERY NATURE.
Federal Investment Co., 145 La Salle.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 STATE-ST.—RENTING, real estate loans, and insurance; collects rents, pays taxes, manages estates for non-residents.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; easiest adjustment. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

SALARY LOANS — CONFIDENTIAL; BEST terms; no indorser. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., R. 25, opposite the Fair.

LOAN SALARIED PEOPLE; EASY PAYments; confidential. Sterling Loan Co., 609, 84 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—LOWEST RATES; EASY PAYMENTS; NO PUBLICITY. 1424 UNITY BLDG., 79 DEARBORN-ST.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

PRIVATE LOANS—SCHOOLTEACHERS ONLY. J. A. CAMPBELL, R. 219, 145 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. H. L. NAHIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

MISS CORELLI'S LATEST SENSATIONAL NOVEL ISSUED.

Her "Master Christian" Is in Bad Taste and Borders Closely on the Sacrilegious—It Is a Tirade Against a Particular Church and Abounds in Raw Melodrama—Novel Is One That Probably Will Be Widely Discussed Because of Daring Features.

MELODRAMA, mysticism, and bad taste are the chief features of Marie Corelli's new sensational novel, "The Master Christian," published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book is an attack on Roman Catholicism, and its primary object—after that of notoriety—is to warn the Anglican Church to shun Roman influences. Miss Corelli was educated in a convent, but she uses her knowledge of Catholicism only in portraying real or imaginary evils. The 600 closely printed pages of her book are not made up of knowledge, like Zola's "Rome," nor have they any trace of the literary ability shown in Hall Caine's "The Christian." The religious part of the story is merely denunciation of what the author imagines to be the evils of the church she is attacking, delivered in the customary Corelli style of ranting, and tricked up with all the sensational claptrap imaginable.

The nature of the book may be surmised from the fact that Christ is one of the characters, though it is a novel of the present day. The working of a miracle is one of the earliest incidents in the story, and a sensational scene in which the character representing Christ is denounced by the Pope as a "tramp of the streets" is probably regarded by the author as the dramatic climax of her effusion.

The book is one that jars on the religious sensibilities, irrespective of creed. Its characters are unnatural puppets, that do all sorts of improbable things. It will undoubtedly be talked about on two continents, and will please such readers as like Miss Corelli's lurid style, but if the same book had been written by an unknown author it would pass unnoticed among the crude tirades to which it belongs.

The central figure in this chaotic muddle is supposed to be Cardinal Bonpré, a French priest from a rural district, who appears at Rouen and later goes to Paris and Rome, carrying the action of the story thither with him. Bonpré embodies all that is good in Miss Corelli's idea of Christianity, while the other priests who figure in her pages embody all the sins and crimes on the calendar. The good Cardinal is treated with sneers from his fellow-ecclesiastics, and when he cures a cripple by prayer he becomes an object of suspicion. In the meantime, he has adopted a waif named Manuel, who is utterly alone in the world. The boy, who goes with him everywhere and speaks words of wisdom, is meant to represent Christ, and, after figuring throughout the story in various sensational scenes he is made to disappear in a melodramatic climax.

Cardinal Bonpré falls under increasing persecution because he practices genuine Christianity. He is present at a sensational scene in which a man attempts to assassinate a priest because the latter is his father. The priest avows his sin and protects the would-be assassin, and Cardinal Bonpré helps to reconcile the two to each other. For this act he falls under the displeasure of the Vatican, and by the time the story ends the good Cardinal has been excommunicated and both he and Manuel have been driven from Rome.

The secular strands to the story are as worthless from a literary standpoint as the religious parts. The whole book is a hopeless hodge-podge of melodrama and religious disquisitions, with no dramatic unity. The burden of the love story seems to be Miss Corelli's well-worn antagonism to the masculine half of mankind. Her heroine is an artist named Angela, who is engaged to be married to a man named Varillo, also an artist. Angela paints a picture of Christ which is of such transcendent beauty that when Varillo sees it he instantly stabs his sweetheart to death, in order to claim the picture himself. His masculine pride cannot tolerate the thought that a woman has created a masterpiece. In the twinkling of an eye he becomes a fiend, through jealousy of the woman he is supposed to have loved. This impossible tragedy indicates that Miss Corelli is as unfamiliar with human nature as with genuine art. But the crime gives an opportunity to describe how Angela was revived by a miracle, and also to introduce a luridly melodramatic scene in which Varillo is burned to death in the grip of a mad priest in a monastery.

As a mild example of Miss Corelli's melodramatic powers one may cite a duel scene in which an actor named Miraudin and a Marquis named Fontenelle kill each other in a fight over one of the women in the book. When Miraudin is finally looking at his adversary from the ground "with staring slimy eyes" the narrative proceeds:

"How I have hated you, M. le Marquis!" he muttered, thickly. "How I have hated you! Yes, as Cain hated Abel! For we—we are brothers as they were—born of the same father. Ah! You start!" for Fontenelle uttered a gasping cry—"Yes, in spite of your pride, in spite of your lineage, your insolent air of superiority—your father was my father. The late Marquis was no more satisfied with one wife than any of us are—and had no higher code of honor! Your mother was a grande dame—mine was a 'light o' love' like this feeble creature!" And he turned his glance for a moment on the shuddering, wailing Jeanne Richaud. "You were the legal Marquis—I the illegal genius—yes, genius——"

He broke off, struggling for breath.

"Do you hear me?" he whispered, thickly. "Do you hear me?"

"I hear," answered Fontenelle, speaking with difficulty. "You have hated me, you say—hate me no more! For hate is done with—and love also! I am—dying!"

He grasped the rank grass with both hands in sudden agony, and his face grew livid. Miraudin turned himself on one arm.

"Dying! You, too! By heavens! Then the Marquisate must perish! I should have fired in the air—but—the sins of the fathers, . . . what is it?" Here a ghastly smile passed over his features. "The sins of the fathers—are visited on the children! What a merciful deity it is, to make such an arrangement! And the excellent fathers—when all the children meet them—I wonder what they will have to say to each other—I wonder——" A frightful shudder convulsed his body and he threw up his arms.

"Un peu d'amour,
Et puis—bon soir.

"C'est ca! Bon soir, Marquis!" A great sigh broke from his lips, through which the discolored blood began to ooze slowly—he was dead!

To the people who like this sort of tragedy, coupled with sacrilegious mysticism and immersed in a sea of religious monologue, to them "The Master Christian" will doubtless be interesting.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The Century in the course of the next year will publish several papers on Daniel Webster by John Bach McMaster, in which the statesman's career is expected to receive fresh and entertaining treatment.

The Camelot company of Philadelphia announces for early publication a new novel by Hallie Erminie Rives, cousin of Amélie Rives, now Princess Troubetskoi. The story is entitled "A Furnace of Earth," and deals with a sex problem.

A book of considerable present interest is "The Story of a Soldier," by General G. A. Forsyth, which will form a new volume in the "Story of the West" series, edited by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock and published by D. Appleton & Co. The volume will be illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum. It eloquently sets forth the part that the United States regular played in opening the vast empire west of the Missouri.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford will soon add another title to the long list of his books, that increases, as some think, with a rapidity that bodes no good to their expectation of permanency in modern English literature. It will be called "In the Palace of the King," and will be published by the Macmillan company, probably next month. It is an historical romance of the time of Philip II. of Spain, and is described as "a love story of old Madrid." The period is certainly one that will give Mr. Crawford a brilliant setting for his story, of which the hero is no less a personage than Don Juan of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V., who won back Grenada a second time from the Moors.

Georg Ebers' "In the Desert" will be published early in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. It concerns the career of a clever young woman, who undertakes to "live out her own nature." Part of the scene is laid in Syria, where the young woman abandons herself to all sorts of extravagant caprices, even to falling madly in love with a magnificent Bedouin, who is already the husband of two wives and has five children. In order to escape from her faithful, conventional lover, Professor Peter Hartwang, she plunges into a desert, is seriously injured, and tenderly nursed back to life and health by the savant. She at length comprehends that what she called "living out her own nature" was really the domination of selfishness, and all ends happily. The novel is translated by Mary J. Safford.

Short Story of the Day

The Man from Manila

And why was I that God should bless
More from the decm I did desire,
And crossed the lot myself did crave,
To set me higher.
—Jean Ingelow.

IT was the man from Manila!

She knew it the instant she opened the door. There was no mistaking that straight, soldierly figure, those fine, square shoulders, the well-held, handsome head—the bold features, the sweeping moustache, the frank, direct, unabashed eyes! She had been dreading the day when he might come—come eager and ignorant, and happy in joyous anticipation; and now—he was here!

For a brief space her heart seemed stone. She grew so white that even the stranger on the threshold noticed the pallor of the little maid who had opened the door in response to his ring.

"I hope I have not startled you," he said, with courteous solicitude. "Miss Vance? She is well? She is at home?"

Demaris Clare found her voice then.

"Will you come in?" she asked, and held the door wide.

He passed into the familiar old hall, with its faded prayer rugs, its high candelabras of wrought iron, its low, broad lounge and carven settles. His impatient glance sought the shallow stairway. The place was unaltered. Where was she? Surely his letter had reached her, surely——

There was a sound like a sob. It came from the lips of the little maid, for he had taken one swift, backward stride—had recoiled as he had never recoiled in battle. There, on the teakwood table, lay his last letter. And the telegram beside it—surely that was the one he had sent!

He flung around on the girl who had admitted him, and for a brief space there was silence between them.

"Is she dead?" he asked.

And now he noticed that there were masses of flowers all around—bowls, screens, vases of them—it had not at first struck him as singular that these masses of bloom should be here. Now—

"She is not dead," said the little maid.

His teeth sank deep in his underlip. For a minute neither spoke. Then, "Tell me!" he said.

Demaris Clare forgot she wore a cotton wrapper. She forgot she wore a sweeping cap. She was even temporarily unconscious of the feather duster she still held. She pointed to a settle beside the hearth, on which a little flickering fire glowed coolly—for the late summer day was chilly.

"Sit down," she said.

But he shook his head. "Be merciful!" he begged. "Be brief! She is not dead—what then?"

"Try to think!" she whispered, imploringly. "I hate to—to hurt you! Try to think—what—what else—might be!"

Major Carden had been in the thick of many a fierce fight beyond the seas. He had looked into the grinning visage of death many a time in frontier battles on the Arizona desert. He had grimly walked into the jaws of hell on Spanish territory—before Spanish breastworks. But he had never shrunk as he shrank that day from the tender pity in the eyes of the little maid who looked up at him.

"For God's sake——" he broke off.

"She is married," said the girl. She added: "Yesterday."

"This," she said a few minutes later, when she had lightly vanished up the stairway, and had again found herself near him, "was to be given to you."

She placed a packet beside him. It had never occurred to her to ask him for his name nor proof of his identity. There had been no need.

Everard Carden opened the package. The uppermost note he opened, read. It was a shallow—a brutal little note.

"You've been gone so long," it ran. "And everyone tells me that the climate of the Philippines is ruinous to the complexion. I know your absurd idea of serving with your regiment in foreign fields—in any field. And I can't bear the thought of exile—it would be exile, wouldn't it? Then Rexford—the coal man, you know—is rich, so rich! Not that I care about money, but it would be horrid to have to turn one's dresses—or to clean one's gloves with gasoline or whatever stuff they use. Demaris Clare has pleaded well for you, but she is only a soft-hearted little simpleton. You must know I will always care more for you than for Dan Rexford, but it would not be wise to marry you. One has only one life. It is better be wise. Then—you were always such an easy-going fellow you won't care much—will you. So goodbye!"

For a time—Demaris Clare never knew how long—there was no sound in the room save the ticking of the clock, the little restless, crackling gossip of the flames. Suddenly the girl at the window turned, conscious of a presence at her elbow—a voice in her ear.

"Who?" asked the voice, "is Demaris Clare?"

There was a royal blaze in the fireplace now. Letters whirled up the chimney—fugitive scraps of cindery blackness. Squares of cardboard were still to be consumed. There was the glint of gold on the red bed in the grate.

"I am Demaris Clare."

Now she was aware of the attire she wore—the duster she still carried.

"Will you marry me?"

"Yes," she said.

Of all the rash woolngs surely that was the rashest—of all the reckless proposals that was by all odds the most reckless.

Their eyes met. In hers there was no longer pity—only a strange steadfastness. In his there was only a weary desperation. He knew that he, like Romney Leigh—

Took his life,
Just capable of one heroic aim,
And threw it in the thickest of the fight—
What matter, since Aurora failed him first?

But was it an heroic aim? He did not know then, nor when he left the house, nor even when he tried to bring the small, proud face of Demaris Clare before him, "What matter since Aurora failed him first?"

It was a sad wooing, that. More, it was a grim wooing. Carden did not find out the position of the girl who, in the guise of a servant, had opened to him the portals of his false sweetheart's home on the occasion of his homecoming—at least not then. He came to see her. He was as gentle and attentive as only a brave and chivalrous man could be. He recognized the fact that while he, in one moment of jealous insanity, fancied that he was asking a servant to be his wife, had been guilty of an excusable but stupendous mistake, there was now for him neither excuse nor withdrawal. For this girl with the wavy brown hair, the clear, quiet eyes, the reserve of manner which in itself implied distinction, met him on his own ground, social as well as intellectual. On consideration, the readiness with which she had consented surprised him. But being what he was, an officer and a gentleman, he dismissed from his mind every thought save that of averting from her possible regret—possible humiliation.

He was profoundly punctilious. He took Demaris and her aunt, who had charge of her cousin's home in the absence of the family, to the attractions the season presented. He found himself wondering a few times at the taste of the little maid who had broken down for him all his gay stairway of happy hopes. Her preferences were not those of Mary Vance. She disliked grossness, vulgarity, and the jauntily idiotic forms of amusement, as she disliked overwhelming odors and glaring colors. "The peony," he said to himself once in a moment of heretical reflection, "the peony and the woodland violet!"

In Washington a rumor sprouted, flourished. Carden was recalled. He must return to active service. He took the letter to Demaris Clare. She read it through. Then she looked up at him.

"I have a confession to make," she said.

"Mary Vance and I were friends. She showed me your picture. She read to me your letters. I know she did not love you as—as—never mind about that!" The slow, painful color was flooding her face. "When Rexford came I did beseech her to be true to you. I did urge her. I tried my best. But she would not listen. She gave me that packet for you. She did not dream, nor did I, that you would return so soon. The night after the wedding, when the bride and groom had gone on their wedding trip and the others elsewhere, the servants had some trouble with the housekeeper and left. I was helping when you came. I was sorry for you—so—so sorry! And when you asked me—O, there is no excuse for my answering as I did! But—I——"

With one stride he was beside her. She had turned away, had hidden her face.

"Demaris! Did you only say yes because—because you were sorry for me?"

She did not answer. The perfume of the mignonette at her bosom came to him. He went close to her—closer.

"If you will tell me," he urged, "that you were mistaken, that you were merely compassionate, I shall go——" He forced her to face him. "Tell me that now," he said.

But she would not look at him.

"Demaris," he said, "you may not believe me, but I love you. You are a brave lady. Tell me the whole, fair, and gallant truth!"

There was no resisting that appeal.

"I did care for you," she answered slowly. "I loved your face. I wished it was the face of my lover. I wished the letters you wrote Mary were written to me. I could not let the bare possibility of happiness pass me by when you—when you spoke to me as you did. Now you know—now you must know that there can be nothing between us ever—ever again."

"Now I know," he said solemnly, reverently, "that nothing can ever come between us again—so help me God!"

And he took her in his arms.

"Lightly won!" she murmured, laughing through tears.

"Dearly held!" he said. "Dearly—dearly!"

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy

MOVED by the descriptions of the last resting place of his friend and ally, King Victor Emmanuel, in the Pantheon at Rome, and with memories of the stately and solemn grandeur of Great Britain's Walhalla—namely: Westminster Abbey, present in his mind, Emperor William has resolved to create at Berlin, in the immediate neighborhood of the imperial residence, a species of Teuton Pantheon, to serve as a last resting place for the illustrious dead of Germany, and, inasmuch as he is aware that neither the Prussian Legislature nor the Parliament of the empire will vote the funds for the purpose, he has announced his intention of raising the $6,000,000 necessary for the execution of his design by means of a huge lottery.

Every one recalls the remark made by England's great Admiral Nelson, when, on the eve of one of his great victories, he said to his flag Captain that the following day would mean to him either the House of Lords or Westminster Abbey. He was confident that it would be a victory, and, this being the case, he felt sure that if he lived through the battle he would be raised to the peerage, while if he was killed he would be accorded a state funeral, as well as a tomb in Westminster Abbey, where, curiously enough, when years later he lost his life at Trafalgar, a resting place was denied to him, his remains being entombed in St. Paul's Cathedral, beside those of the first Duke of Wellington, Lord Collingwood, the heroic Picton, Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Westminster Abbey is so old, has been for so many years the mausoleum of all those whom the nation wished to honor in death, that there is but little room left, and that is why the great Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, and other illustrious Englishmen of more modern times have been laid in St. Paul's Cathedral, which, built by Sir Christopher Wren about 250 years ago, after the great fire, seems quite new and young when compared with the hoary age of King Edward the Confessor's Abbey of Westminster, dating from before the Norman conquest.

France has today a species of similar Walhalla for its dead in the Pantheon of Paris, where lie several French Presidents, as well as Voltaire, Rousseau, Pasteur, the famous Marshal Lannes of the Napoleonic wars, and other celebrated Frenchmen. It is many hundreds of years old, though not so venerable as either Westminster Abbey or the Pantheon at Rome, which latter was built by Agrippa in the first century of the Christian era as a pagan temple, and which contains the remains, not alone of the two first Kings of united Italy, but likewise of Raphael and of other illustrious Italians.

Spain has its Escurial, and even Russia has the fortress church of St. Peter and St. Paul, near the mouth of the Neva, where all the members of the House of Romanoff have been entombed since the days of Peter the Great. In Denmark there is that queer old cathedral church of Roeskild, over 1,000 years old, the resting place of all the rulers and famous personages of Danish history, some of the Kings and Queens being entombed in a perpendicular position in the center of the great brick column supporting the nave of the ancient fane.

But in Germany there is nothing of the kind. Prussia's rulers are buried here, there, and everywhere, some at Charlottenburg, others at Potsdam, while there are few people who could tell you today where are buried the remains of old Field Marshal Blucher, and of the heroes of the war of liberation and of the seven years' war. Bismarck himself, the creator of the new German Empire, lies in a mausoleum hidden away in the Sachsenwald.

While there is no doubt that Berlin is lacking in a national Walhalla, or resting place for the most illustrious dead of the German Empire, yet the project of the Kaiser to build a sacred fane that would constitute the counterpart of the Pantheons of Rome and of Paris, as well as of the Westminster Abbey and the St. Paul's Cathedral of London, meets with no end of opposition on the part of the German press and of the people.

In the first place, the strongest kind of objections are raised to the methods which the Emperor contemplates employing for the purpose of obtaining the funds requisite for the enterprise—namely: a lottery—and then, too, the people of the non-Prussian portion of the empire see no reason whatsoever why any German Pantheon should be erected on the banks of the Spree rather than in some other city, declaring that the Kaiser's pretension in the matter is merely another effort on his part to subordinate the prestige of the southern states to Prussia, and to increase the impresssion abroad that the sovereigns of the non-Prussian states are the vassals of the King of Prussia instead of being his allies.

It was this jealousy of Prussia on the part of the south German states that compelled Prince Bismarck to establish the Supreme Court of the empire at Leipzig rather than at Berlin, and the same sentiments which were powerful enough to force the hand of the great Chancellor and of the founder of the German Empire in the matter are likely to stand in the way of the realization of Emperor William's project for the construction at Berlin of a pantheon for the German Empire.

Even Prussians object to the scheme, declaring that while living a great statesman or soldier may belong to his sovereign and to his country, he belongs to no one but his family as soon as death has put an end to his service to "Kaiser, Koenig, und Vaterland."

Meanwhile there is in progress in the 900 year old cathedral at Speyer a series of excavations of profound archæological and historical interest. The cathedral, which was completed some forty years prior to the Norman conquest of England, contains the remains of at least eight German Emperors and their consorts, the most important of them being Emperor Rudolph, founder of the imperial sovereign house of Hapsburg. At the time of the French invasion in 1680, when the cathedral was partially destroyed by the French troops, several of the imperial tombs were known to have been rifled in the hope of discovering treasures and jewels which were believed to have been buried with the monarchs. Partially restored during the eighteenth century the cathedral was once more reduced to the condition of a ruin by the French at the time of their invasion of Germany in 1794, and they used it for stabling their horses and for the storing of their hay and fodder. The cathedral was once more restored and reconsecrated by orders of King Maximilian of Bavaria, while his successors added to its decorations and splendor. But no attempt was made to investigate the condition of the imperial tombs until three weeks ago, when a careful search was instituted.

This has brought to light the fact that only three imperial tombs of minor importance were broken open and rifled by the French in the seventeenth century, their failure to discover any treasure having presumably discouraged them from pursuing their ghoulish enterprise. The tombs of all the eight Emperors, including that of Rudolph of Hapsburg, have been found untouched, and the remains, after having been examined and photographed, have been reëntombed. While the bones had partially crumbled to pieces, the hair, as well as the Sicilian silken fabrics in which the remains have been buried, as well as jewels, crowns, and swords, were found virtually untouched by the hand of time.

FIND ELOPERS TO BE MARRIED.

Officials Discover Albert Barnhard Wedded 14-Year-Old Sweetheart on Sunday.

Clinton, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—It developed today that Albert Barnhard and his 14-year-old sweetheart, who eloped from Fenton, Ill., yesterday, were married here at noon Sunday by a justice of the peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bealer, parents of the girl, on learning this concluded to let the pair depart in peace, and telegraphed the Sheriff at Boone to release them. Barnhard and a young man in this city made oath that the girl was 18 when a license was procured a week ago. There is talk of prosecution for perjury.

WILL ADD NEW STUDIES.

SHORTHAND AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC FOR PUPILS.

Superintendent Cooley Decides to Give Instruction at High Schools a More Practical Cast—Calls on Principals for Information as to Number of Students Desiring an Additional Course—Normal Opens with Largely Increased Attendance.

Dr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of high schools, has called on the principals of the various high schools for information as to the number of their pupils who desire to take studies in commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting. Superintendent Cooley and Dr. Nightingale have had conferences in regard to carrying out the plan of giving the high schools a more practical cast, and, in the line of studies mentioned, will organize classes, provided a sufficient number of students are found to be desirous of entering.

This will be the first time stenography and commercial arithmetic have been placed in the high school program of day studies, while not more than 100 pupils in the day schools have taken bookkeeping within the last five years, according to Dr. Nightingale.

The need for the studies has so strongly suggested itself that the school authorities are determined to introduce them. More than fifty South Division High School pupils have signified a desire to take the new studies, and forty have done so in Englewood High School.

The Normal School opened yesterday with a largely increased attendance. Superintendent Arnold Tompkins expressed confidence that the school is entering on a year of greatly augmented usefulness. Beside the headquarters at Sixty-eighth street and Stewart avenue, the Yale School, Seventieth street and Yale avenue, will be used, the latter being a practice school.

Several hundred citizens whose children attend the Yale School joined in a petition to the High School committee, declaring that they did not want their children used for the practice of budding Normal School candidates for teachers' positions. The committee decided to bring the matter to the attention of the board at the meeting on Wednesday evening.

"Centers" for blind students were opened also. While the attendance on the opening of these "centers" does not reach a large number, because this is the first year in which the blind are taught in the city schools, hopes of growth are entertained for next year by Supervisor Curtis.

Fifty physicians, many of them women, commenced the year's work in school medical inspection, along with eighteen truant officers. The medical inspectors are instructed to act in all cases with the City Health department, and that their jurisdiction ends outside of the schoolroom.

At noon Principal Edward F. Stearns of the Lake High School informed Superintendent Nightingale that the schoolrooms were too cold for the comfort and health of the pupils, and permission was given to dismiss for the day. Other schools were warmed by fires.

When school ended on Friday evening the total number enrolled in the high schools had reached 9,850, as compared to 9,131 for the similar period of 1899, or an increase of more than 8 per cent. The entering classes showed a growth for the same time of 10 per cent.

The public schools of Melrose Park and Maywood are in a crowded condition, and in spite of the makeshifts that have been resorted to by the School board, over 100 children are compelled to be out of school. A parochial school was opened in a leased building at Fourteenth avenue and Lake street. Twenty-five pupils were enrolled, which will make room in the other schools for quite a number of children who have been out so far this term.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Marriage of Miss Ella Corbus to Edward W. Warwick and Florence Mitchell to Alfred Everett.

The marriage is announced of Miss Ella Corbus, daughter of Dr. J. C. Corbus, superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital at Kankakee, to Mr. Edward W. Warwick of Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 11. The Rev. Robert McIntyre performed the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Florence Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, 4015 Lake avenue, and Mr. Alfred Lawson Everett will take place at Trinity Episcopal Church on the evening of Sept. 26 at 8 o'clock. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Metropole.

The wedding of Miss Musetta Schram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schram, 3663 Michigan avenue, and Mr. Joseph Feuchtwanger of Allegheny, Pa., took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Lakewood club, Dr. Joseph Arnold performing the ceremony. Miss Eva Aron was the maid of honor. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Feuchtwanger, after a short trip to Europe, will reside in Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Orr have returned to 4450 Ellis avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Woolley, 10 Astor street, have returned from Europe.

Mr. George R. Peck has leased Mrs. R. M. Hooley's house, 17 Delaware place, for the winter.

Mrs. Melville E. Stone and Miss Bessie Stone have returned from Europe and are in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Austin have taken the house at 180 Lincoln Park boulevard. Miss Marion Austin has returned from the East.

Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead and the Misses Whitehead, 1932 Calumet avenue, have returned to the city.

Miss Emily Hutchinson, 3821 Langley avenue, has returned from Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer D. Rosenbach, 4533 Prairie avenue, have returned from Mount Clemens, Mich.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

BLUE SILK DRESS.

The costume represented is of Sevres blue peau de soie. The short bolero has lapels faced with white satin; the waistcoat is of fancy mousseline de soie, with bands of satin ribbons in circles. The skirt is piped with white satin and the short sleeves are finished off with a white lace flounce.—New York Herald.

One Sister Was Enough.

Ecstatic Papa—"Here, Johnnie, come and kiss your new sister."

Johnnie (4 years old)—"Nen, paw, will you buy me a gun?"

Ecstatic Papa—"A gun? What for?"

Johnnie—"Well, I bet I'll shoot th' nex' stork I see flyin' 'round this house!"—Ohio State Journal.

Retaliation.

The American Society of Professors of Dancing has placed a ban on rag-time music. This calls for counter action by the Amalgamated Association of Rag-Time Composers.—Washington Post.

Grand fall opening.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

This cold snap
caught you napping
Don't let it occur again.

AVAIL yourselves of the great overcoat offers at The Hub today. . . There will be more cold snaps, but overcoat bargains won't last forever. . . This offer is solely in honor of our fall opening.

SWELL RAGLAN, CHESTERFIELD, and covert overcoats, usually sold at $15.00—today $8.75

THE WHOLE OF THE 4TH FLOOR is given over to overcoats. . . There are 10,000 now on display there in every known style and material, at prices ranging from.... $7 to $60

REVELL & CO.
DRAPERY BARGAINS
. . . IN THE . . .
SEPTEMBER SALE.
THE ONLY BARGANS IN THE CITY.
A French Importer's Entire Surplus Stock
At 30c, 40c and 50c on the $1.00.
ALL 50 INCHES WIDE.

20,000 Yards Drapery Fabrics, Fine Hangings, Furniture Coverings, Antique and Oriental Fabrics—a chance of a lifetime to refurnish homes, clubhouses, theaters, and hotels at your own price.

THE BARGAINS AND THE PRICES:

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible, worth $1.00, 85c and 75c a yard—and a pair of Portieres worth $3.75, $4.50 and $5.00 would cost only $1.87 a pair..... 37½c

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible, worth $1.50 and $1.75 a yard—and a pair of Portieres worth $7.50 or $6.75 would cost only $2.00 a pair..... 50c

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible and heavy, worth $2.00 and $1.75 a yard—and a pair of Portieres worth $10.00 or $8.50 would cost only $3.75 a pair..... 75c

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible, worth $3.00 and $2.50 a yard—and a pair of Portieres worth $15.00 or $12.50 would cost only $5.00 a pair..... $1.00

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible and heavy, worth $3.75, $3.50 and $3.25 a yard—and a pair of Portieres worth $18.75, $17.50 or $16.25 would cost only $6.25 a pair..... $1.25

Your choice, big selection of patterns, reversible and heavy, worth $4.50 and $4.00 a yard—a pair of Portieres worth $20.00 would cost only $7.50 a pair..... $1.50

Alexander H. Revell & Co., Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HERMAN WARNER & CO.
168 Clark-st., near Monroe.

We have added several new lines of these very desirable, inexpensive articles to our already large line, bought direct from the manufacturers in larger quantities than our competitors and for cash. The prices quoted will show how low they were bought. Brands are prominent and reliable. Mail orders will be carefully filled. On sale today.

GOOD STOGIES

BOX PRICE LIST.

Pittsburg Stogies, 100 in a box	90c
Pittsburg Flyers, 100 in a box	$1.15
Marsh's Old Reliable, 100 in a box	$1.20
Z. B.'s Hand Made, 100 in a box	$1.20
Pittsburg Extras, 5 in pack, 100 in a box	$1.25
Marsh's H. M. Seed, 100 in a box	$1.35
Marsh's Little Havanas, 100 in a box	$1.80
Pollack's Crowns, 500 in a box	$6.85
Pollack's Crowns, 100 in a box	$1.40

On retail at slightly above these prices

NOTE—The Austin Blairs in the 5c sizes are nearly exhausted.

NOTE—We have just received about 40,000 Seed and Havana Cigars, made by Seidenberg & Co., under the Maria Stuart and Epicure brands, now on sale at 5c each; $4.90 per 100.

A fresh arrival of Egyptian Deities Cigarettes just in. No. 1, 10s, 30c; No. 8, 10s, 20c.

TO REVIVE FIREMEN'S BALL.

Depleted State Pension Fund for Widows and Orphans to Be Replenished.

For the first time in fourteen years the Fire department will give a ball for the purpose of increasing the much depleted State pension fund. The ball will take place on Nov. 21 in the Coliseum, and the fund realized will be turned over to the State to be used in caring for the wives and children of men who have lost their lives in fighting fire.

In 1886 the members of the Chicago Fire department gave a ball and the sum of $30,000, which was then realized, has, with the addition of the 1 per cent levy on paid firemen's salaries, been enough to keep the pension fund solvent. The unusually large number of casualties and deaths due to natural causes in the last three years has, however, brought the fund to a point where liabilities and assets are at about the even mark. Now the pension fund is in a condition where it is considered advisable to replenish it.

Twenty-five thousand invitations and as many tickets have been printed, and all day yesterday the committee was busy putting these in envelopes ready for addressing. After this work is finished the firemen will circulate throughout the city selling tickets to the ball.

It has been the practice of the fire insurance patrolmen to give an annual ball for the benefit of their pension fund. They have invariably been given a helping hand by members of the Fire department in disposing of the tickets. In view of these courtesies the insurance patrolmen have foregone the plan of holding a ball this year and join hands in making the firemen's ball a success.

The tickets are to be sold at $2 each, and the members of the Fire department will sell them in the various battalions throughout the city. A fire alarm bell will be placed in the Coliseum the night of the ball so that all fires in the city will be struck off as in the engine-house.

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Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop

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Lowest Prices and Largest Display.

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